

## Cartier Receives Party Chiefs at N.Y. Convention

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Jimmy Carter, audacious vice-presidential pick and red party chief, who once counted him as a candidate, today said he was not a candidate for the Democratic National Convention, but he was today at Madison Square Garden.

There were dissenters, delegates vowing to stick with Carter, but the majority moved to Mr. Carter.

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ON GUARD—Police watch as thousands of protesters peacefully demonstrate outside Democratic Convention.

### Arab Ministers in Cairo

## Rightist Push Nears Tripoli; Syrians Said to Shell Camps

BEIRUT, July 12 (UPI)—A drive toward Tripoli pushed beleaguered leftists to the gates of that Muslim stronghold today.

They also claimed the capture of the Tel Zaitar Palestinian refugee camp. But with reporters unable to reach the camp in suburban Beirut, its status remained uncertain after 21 days of siege and steady pounding.

Palestinian defenders denied the claim that the camp fell yesterday, saying they beat back the 52d Christian assault in a battle that left about 100 dead on both sides.

Christians, backed by what leftists charged was Syrian firepower, reported new gains in the north. They said they overran the town of Batroun, five miles southeast of Tripoli, and said this was the 17th leftist position to fall in a weeklong leftist offensive.

Both sides said the Christians pushed from the south and the southeast toward Tripoli and reported fighting on the outskirts of that port city, 50 miles north of Beirut.

Palestinians said Syrian artillery shelled four of their refugee camps—one near the ancient city of Baalbek, 56 miles northeast of Beirut, two in Tripoli and one in the port city of Sidon, 30 miles south of the capital.

Arab Ministers Meet  
CAIRO, July 12 (AP)—Arab foreign ministers met here in emergency session today for yet another attempt to end the Lebanese civil war. All their previous efforts have failed.

Indicative of the acrimony in the air was a charge by a Palestinian official that Syria had served an ultimatum on guerrillas allied with Muslim leftist Lebanese.

Robbi Awad, Cairo representative of the Fatah guerrilla group, told newsmen that the ministers met that Syria had threatened to occupy the towns of Sidon and Baalbek by force unless the Palestinians bowed to its demands.

He said Syria wanted the Palestinians to declare that the war is a struggle involving only Palestinians and Lebanese, that Syria be accepted as a mediator.

Two state Republican conventions remain this weekend in Utah and Connecticut. Utah, which will have 20 national convention delegates, is conceded by both sides to be solid Reagan territory.

Gloomier Assessment  
Reagan strategists had been predicting that they would win 5 of Connecticut's 35 delegates. But following the Colorado convention, Mr. Reagan's national campaign director, John Sears 3d, offered a gloomier assessment.

"It now looks as if Ford will get all 35 Connecticut delegates, but at the expense of leaving off the delegation people who have traditionally made heavy [money] contributions to the party," Mr. Sears said.

Should Mr. Reagan sweep Utah and Mr. Ford do the same in Connecticut, seven months of campaigning through primaries and state conventions would leave Mr. Ford with 1,093 delegates and Mr. Reagan with 1,030.

Mr. Reagan's central predicament is that he has enough com-

mittees to assure winning the nomination.

Whether such a claim holds up depends on a number of factors, not the least of which will be the organizational skills and emotional crosscurrents at work when the convention convenes Aug. 16 in Kansas City, Mo.

The Reagan campaign's troubles occurred at the North Dakota and Colorado state conventions, where the former California governor fell short of his advisers' expectations.

## EEC Reaches Accord On Europe Parliament

### Direct Vote In 1978 for 410 Seats

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, July 12 (UPI)—The nine nations of the European Economic Community agreed tonight on representation for the first direct elections to the European Parliament, scheduled for 1978.

Ending months of negotiations, the nine put together a complicated formula at the European Council meeting that satisfied both the larger and smaller countries.

The final plan gives the European Parliament 410 seats, which break down into 81 for each of the four large countries, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany, 25 for the Netherlands, 24 for Belgium, 10 for Denmark, 10 for Ireland and 6 for Luxembourg.

If all goes as scheduled, the first European election will be held in May or June of 1978, with 410 representatives being sent to sit in Strasbourg, giving Europe its first directly elected legislative body. Its role will be to work with the Council, the nine chiefs of government who act as the community's executive, and the Executive Commission, which has both executive and administrative functions.

The Parliament's powers will be limited at the beginning to budgetary affairs, but as a European commissioner remarked yesterday, "The budget touches everything."

Budget Power  
The power to vote the budget will give the Parliament the right to take stands on many issues and this will almost certainly bring it into conflict with national parliaments. The relationship between the European and national parliaments remains to be defined but many national parliamentarians, the French Gaullists for example, already have expressed reservations about the new body.

The decision made here today in effect transforms the existing 198-member Parliament, which is indirectly elected, into a democratic body.

Several plans for new representation were considered during the last few months, but in the end it was face-to-face negotiations that brought the final compromise.

Essentially, the compromise was based on doubling the 198 figure, then adding minor correctives until everybody was satisfied. A French plan, proposed at the last Council meeting in Luxembourg three months ago, called for keeping the 198 figure. It was rejected.

In the present Parliament, the four big countries all have 36 seats, and both Italy and Britain argued that they needed at least twice that many. The British insisted on a large enough number to satisfy the Scots, Welsh and Northern Irish, and the Italians wanted a large enough number to assure that all their political parties could be represented in Strasbourg.

Voting Procedures  
The organization of these first elections presented enormous problems for the nine countries and many of them remain to be settled. Although the Treaty of Rome, the EEC's Constitution, calls for uniform election procedures, each country actually will be free to set the vote as it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Supporters of a European Parliament gather outside the Brussels EEC headquarters.



Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl (left) greets French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the Common Market headquarters.

## Israelis Gained Valuable Seconds With Ruse

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 12 (UPI)—A Mercedes limousine, an Israeli officer in black face impersonating President Idi Amin of Uganda, two Land Rovers full of men dressed as Palestinian bodyguards—all these were elements in an elaborate ruse staged by Israeli units in the opening minutes of the Entebbe Airport rescue, according to Israeli sources.

The ruse achieved its main purpose, which was to confuse the Ugandan soldiers at the airport and give the Israeli raiding party a few extra seconds to reach the old passenger terminal, where the hostages and crew of the hijacked

Air France airliner were being held.

The details of this deception and other aspects of the extraordinary Entebbe rescue are emerging only now, more than a week after the commandos succeeded in freeing almost all the hostages and flying them back to Israel. Some of the details are being reported abroad and some have been published in the newspapers here, attributed to foreign sources because of the restrictions of Israeli military censorship.

The most dramatic tale concerns the first few minutes of the operation, when two or three Israeli Hercules C-130s landed

quietly at Entebbe Airport shortly before midnight on July 3. Before launching the raid, the Israelis had learned that President Amin used a large black Mercedes protected by two Land Rovers full of bodyguards, most of them hired Palestinians, during his repeated visits to the hostages at Entebbe.

Another Visit  
To confuse the Ugandan soldiers about their identity, the Israeli raiders did everything possible to make the arrival of their first units look like another visit from President Amin.

According to reports from Nairobi, the first C-130 glided to a quiet landing with its engines cut and braked to a stop rather than employing a noisy reverse thrust of the engines.

The plane came to a halt at a dark spot at the end of the old runway, well out of sight of the Ugandan guards near the terminal. As the huge rear door dropped open, a black Mercedes sedan rolled out bearing the same number plate as President Amin's official vehicle.

Seated in the rear seat was a bulky, broad-shouldered Israeli commando, his face blackened, dressed in the uniform of a Ugandan field marshal.

Behind the car came two Land Rovers painted in the buff camouflage used by the Palestinian units. Ten Israeli commandos dressed in the uniforms of Palestinian bodyguards rode in the vehicles, their Kalashnikov sub-machine guns at the ready.

Extra Seconds  
As the motorcade moved out of the darkness into the floodlit area around the old terminal itself, the Ugandan guards posted along the runway snapped to attention. Some reportedly even saluted.

Exploiting the confusion, the Israelis were able to close to within a few yards of the terminal before the Ugandans spotted the ruse and realized that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Coalition Picks Candidate for West Berlin Job

BERLIN, July 12 (UPI)—The Social Democrats today picked a candidate for the job of mayor of West Berlin.

Walter Scheel, an SPD member, was chosen to replace the outgoing mayor, who resigned last week after four women allies escaped jail.

The coalition parties together with the opposition Christian Democrats will cast their ballots for the new mayor on Aug. 1. The post includes the job of the city's Justice Department, which controls the prisons.

Berlin coalition committee, led by Mr. Scheel, had reached agreement on the coalition in both Bonn and West

Germany.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

## U.S. Sends Frigate, Plane on Kenya Visit

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—The United States has sent a frigate and a Navy patrol plane to Kenya in a symbolic show of support for the East African nation in its dispute with neighboring Uganda.

A Pentagon spokesman said the frigate Beary, which has been in the Indian Ocean for the last month, arrived today at Mombasa in what was described by officials as a "courtesy port call."

A Navy P-3 Orion, an anti-submarine warfare patrol plane, landed Saturday at the Nairobi airport, where it is expected to stay several days. It was the first time that one of the planes, based on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, has landed in Kenya.

Following the customary Pentagon practice, the spokesman described both visits as routine and said they were scheduled long before tensions built up between Kenya and Uganda in the wake of the July 4 Israeli commando raid to rescue hostages of a hijacked airliner. On the return trip, the Israeli planes stopped at the Nairobi airport, prompting Ugandan charges of Kenyan complicity in the raid.

Privately, however, Pentagon officials acknowledged that the visits were designed to show U.S. support for Kenya in the war of words, reportedly accompanied by some troop movements, that has broken out between Nairobi and Kampala.

An increasingly close relationship has been developing between the United States and Kenya, which is one of the few nations on the African East Coast to wel-

come visits by U.S. warships. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld visited Kenya last month, at which time he arranged for the \$70-million sale of 12 F-3 fighter planes to Kenya.

War of Words  
Nairobi, July 12 (UPI)—Kenya and Uganda continued their war of words today, accusing each other of planning attacks.

Nairobi's two newspapers reported today that Ugandan troops were massing near the Kenyan border and that a Ugandan military mission had returned from Somalia with promises of assistance against Kenya.

The Ugandan radio denied the "malicious fabrication" of the Kenyan press that Uganda was building up troop strength along the border.

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## Counter to Attacks on Israel

## U.S. and Britain Call on UN To Condemn Terror Tactics

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 12 (AP).—The United States and Britain today asked the UN to end its silence on international terrorism and condemn hijacking and all other acts which threaten the lives of passengers and crews of aircraft.

"Let us try and use the events of recent weeks as a catalyst for international action in this field to make it as certain as we can that future acts of hijacking will not succeed," Britain's Ambassador Ivor Richard said as he introduced the draft text.

Commenting on the raid, Mr. Richard noted the "remarkably different interpretation" given of the action by Israel and Uganda. The Israelis claim the raid was necessary because Ugandan President Idi Amin was collaborating with the hijackers. President Amin claims he was only a mediator in the affair and that the Israelis were guilty of aggression.

The joint draft resolution was circulated among the 15 members of the Council as it opened the second day of debate on an African charge that Israel committed an "act of aggression" when it sent airborne commandos to rescue more than 100 hijack hostages at Uganda's Entebbe Airport.

In another development, Mexico wrote the Council that, while it condemns all terrorist acts, it viewed the use of armed force to "solve conflicts" as a "flagrant violation" of the UN charter and

a precedent "of incalculable danger for all civilized coexistence." In Jerusalem Israel said it viewed "with extreme gravity" Mexico's condemnation. Israeli officials indicated that Jerusalem would demand a clarification from Mexico City.

The Mexican letter, signed by Ambassador Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz, traced the Uganda hijack affair to the "dangerous tensions" in the Middle East and called for the "greatest urgency" in the search for a solution.

## Stage Set

The U.S.-British draft resolution set the stage for a confrontation between Western efforts to have the Council condemn all international terrorism and hijacking and an African drive to limit the resolution to a condemnation of Israel's "act of aggression" against Uganda and a demand for compensation by Israel.

In an evident bid for African support, the U.S.-British draft included reaffirmation of "the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states." This, without mentioning Israel, was seen as an effort to satisfy the Third-World contention that the Israeli commandos had violated Uganda's sovereignty.

The draft would also have the Council:

- Deplore the loss of human life that resulted from the hijacking of the French aircraft.
- Enjoin the international community to give high priority to consideration of "further means of assuring the safety and reliability of international civil aviation."

Most Council members privately expressed readiness to back a condemnation of world terrorism. But for many of the East European and nonaligned states, the problem was how to extricate themselves from what they conceive as a moral obligation to join in any vote against Israel.

## South Africans Trying 10 Blacks As Subversives

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, July 12 (AP).—Ten blacks went on trial today charged with seeking the violent overthrow of South Africa's government.

The 10 men are charged under both the Terrorism Act and the Suppression of Communism Act and could face the death penalty if convicted.

All are alleged to be members of the banned African National Congress, a black nationalist movement driven underground in recent years.

The government has accused them of an 18-page indictment, of inciting, instigating, commanding, aiding, advising, encouraging and procuring others to undergo political or military training outside the country with the aim of overthrowing the government.

Two of the men, Joseph Muthisi Ndlovu, 35, and Nephos Melayihle Ndlovu, 42, claim they were abducted from Swaziland by the South African police. They are expected to apply for their release and return to Swaziland, where they say they were granted political asylum.

## Vietnam Forms Diplomatic Ties With Philippines

MANILA, July 12 (UPI).—The Philippines and Vietnam today announced the establishment of diplomatic relations on the basis of four principles, including a condition that no foreign country could use either nation as a base for aggression against the other.

A joint communiqué was signed by Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Phan Hien.

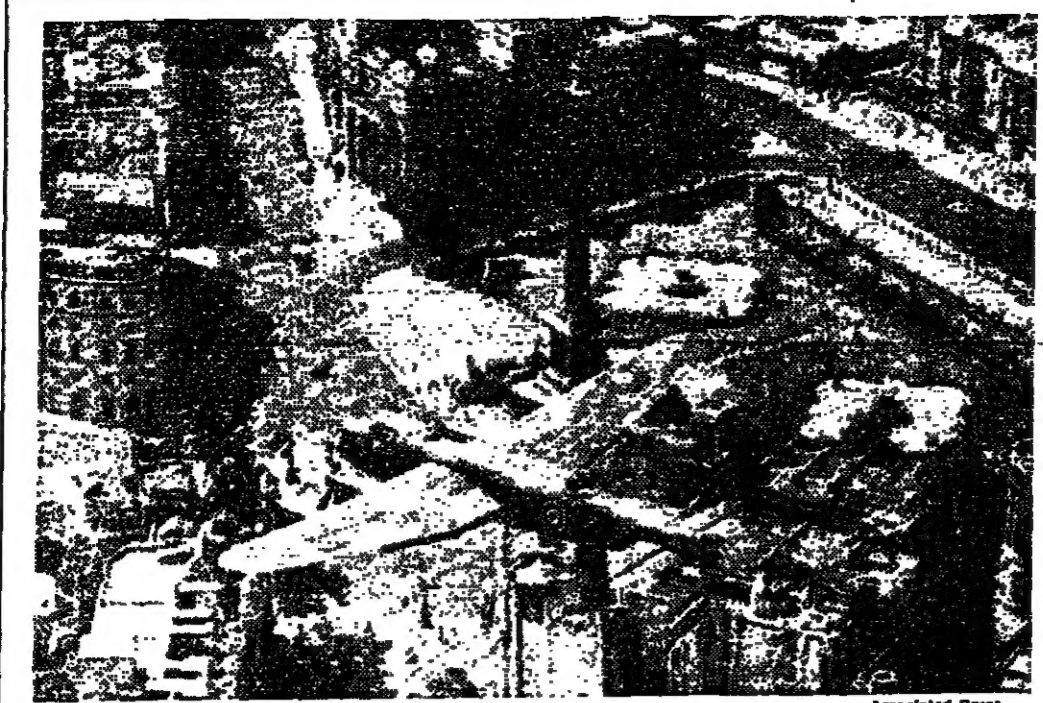
No mention was made in the accompanying statements of the current negotiation of the status of the two major U.S. military bases on Philippine territory, the last major U.S. bases in Southeast Asia.

Diplomatic sources said that despite strong Hanoi statements demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the region, the Vietnamese had been satisfied with assurances from the Philippines that the bases would not be used against them.

## Overture to Bangkok

BANGKOK, July 12 (AP).—Vietnam says it will welcome a Thai government delegation to Hanoi in August and has indicated that it is ready to establish friendlier relations with Bangkok.

Radio Hanoi broadcast today a July 5 letter from Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to his Thai counterpart, Bhichai Rattakul, which apparently signals a resumption of the diplomatic dialogue severed since May of last year.



SHADES OF PAST—For the first time in about 30 years, a Lancaster bomber flies over London's Trafalgar Square as part of the 1976 Royal Tournament Parade there.

## Affecting Nonviolent Offenses

## Spanish Political Amnesty Is Expected Soon

MADRID, July 12 (UPI).—Government sources said today that it was virtually certain the new government of Premier Adolfo Suarez will grant a political amnesty soon—possibly on July 25 when Spain honors its patron saint, the apostle James.

The freeing of the estimated 600 political prisoners has become Spain's most pressing political issue. It sparked big street demonstrations throughout the nation last week. Some of the demonstrations ended in violence and a woman was killed and dozens of persons injured.

More than 30,000 industrial workers in the Bilbao region struck today to protest the fatal shooting of a 46-year-old mother of three in a pro-amnesty march Friday.

Great tension was reported in the Bilbao suburb of Sanjurjo where the woman, Mrs. Begonia Menchaca, was buried tonight after a funeral attended by 40,000 persons. Hundreds of riot police-men have been guarding the town against outbursts of street unrest.

The sources said the amnesty was expected to free prisoners convicted of nonviolent political offenses. The approximately 200 prisoners—mainly Basques—serving terms for acts of political violence might not be affected.

Preparations for an amnesty were reported as the new Cabinet was drafting its program, to be released Friday.

Mr. Suarez, who succeeded Carlos Arias Navarro last week with a pledge to speed up political reform, will visit Paris tomorrow to

talk to top French leaders, a government spokesman said. The unexpected one-day visit will give Mr. Suarez a chance to explain his intentions to France, Spain's main contact in the Western European community.

## Penal Code Bill

The sources said the amnesty was likely to be tied to parliamentary approval of a bill eliminating the penal code provisions which, until now, have outlawed all opposition activity. The bill is scheduled for debate Wednesday and approval seems likely.

The sources said some prisoners certain to be released are those convicted for offenses that will be struck from the penal code.

The idea of an amnesty is supported by all democratic political parties and the Roman Catholic Church as a symbol of reconciliation. In post-Franco Spain, opinion polls say a vast majority of Spaniards back amnesty but regime hardliners are opposed to it.

King Juan Carlos proclaimed a limited pardon when he ascended the throne in November after the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The newspaper Hoja de Lunes quoted Foreign Minister Mariano Croci Aguirre as saying that the government will announce its stand on the amnesty when it releases its program Friday. Mr. Croci is one of the three liberal Cabinet members drafting the government program.

In pro-amnesty demonstrations yesterday, 36 persons were arrested in Madrid when riot police battled more than two hours to keep thousands of protesters from gathering in the Plaza de Espana.

The police, some of them armed with submachine guns, fired scores of smoke flares and used water cannon to disperse the crowds. Those arrested included economist Prof. Ramon Tamames, leading Communist, but he was later released.

Police also clashed with protesters in Barcelona and Pamplona where political protests have overshadowed the bullfighting in the weeklong Fiesta de San Fermin, Spain's most famous festival.

But in Seville, Malaga, Las

## Protestants Hold Parades In N. Ireland

BELFAST, July 12 (UPI).—Celebrations marking the 38th anniversary of the Protestant defeat of Roman Catholic King James II passed peacefully today with security forces in Northern Ireland reporting no violent incidents.

More than half a million spectators lined streets in the province as 50,000 Protestants marched to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, when the forces led by William of Orange defeated the Catholic king.

The Orange Day parade is the most important event of the year for Northern Irish Protestants and celebrations in the past have led to sectarian violence.

A routine security operation was mounted as a precaution. The Royal Ulster Constabulary canceled all leaves and part-time police were summoned to duty.

Army patrols checked parked cars for bombs and troops used military vehicles to shepherd the marchers away from Catholic neighborhoods.

The flag of 14 countries where the Orange Order is established led the main parade through Belfast. There were visitors from the United States and several Commonwealth countries to watch the familiar procession of bowler-hatted Orangemen, pipe bands and majorettes.

The only surprise was a verbal attack on the Orange Order hierarchy by William Craig, outspoken leader of the Vanguard party who favors a coalition government of Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Craig, himself an Orangeman, accused the Protestants of "failing to deliver Ulster out of its peril" and asked whether the demonstrations were "acts of commitment or expressions of pious platitudes."

banks and small shops extended credit for the first time. This time, however, coping is not so easy. In the aftermath of the 1970 strike, pub owners and other merchants found themselves swamped with bad checks. Some who had extended credit had to wait a year to be repaid.

"You want to be very well known for us to take a check," said the bartender at the Davy Byrne pub in Dublin. "And we won't take any checks," he said that the last time and we were burned."

5% Commission Another problem at the Begot Inn, said he could not take personal checks even if he were willing to risk it. His suppliers, he said, will no longer accept such third-party checks in payment for goods, as they did in the past.

However, a major department store here will still accept checks—provided the customer pays a 5-per-cent commission.

Outside Dublin it has become harder for farmers to sell cattle at auction because they normally deal in checks. During the last strike a few men used bad checks to buy cattle that they then sold for cash. One, it is said, is now a wealthy rancher in New Zealand.

The current strike could be worse than the last, since bank-

ers and economists fear that it could kill what some say seemed to be tentative signs of a modest recovery.

At present Ireland is suffering with 12-per-cent unemployment, the highest level in Europe. The country's economic and social research institute has predicted an 18-per-cent inflation rate this year, which would be the highest in Europe.

The government is concentrating its efforts on an incomes policy to moderate wage and price increases. But the trade unions vetoed the proposal, and they have released their members to go out and bargain freely for whatever wages they can get.

The bank strike erupted before the unions voted on the pay policy. The banks and the 10,000 members of the Irish Bank Officials Association settled on an agreement that exceeded the government's proposed wage guideline. The government, while not rejecting the agreement, said it wanted time to study it. The clerks walked out.

To make matters worse, the government is faced with terrorism and its effect on tourism, one of the bulwarks of the economy. Last weekend four hotels in Ireland were bombed by Protestant terrorists.

The State Department said that the Gearhart family will have to pay the cost of shipping the body back and U.S. officials estimate the cost "will be around \$5,000."

The Rev. Leo Coady, pastor of Holy Redeemer Church in Kensington, said, "We are confident that we can raise the necessary money through contributions."

Last to Abandon a Dying City  
The Poor Are Now Fleeing Beirut

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, July 12 (NYT).—More than ever before, Beirut has the look of a dying city.

For 15 months its citizens endured artillery bombardments, kidnappings and random murder with amazing resilience. Now they find themselves virtually defeated by the lack of water, electricity, fuel, medicine and, in some cases, bread.

Many have given up and left. For the first time the flight people and the poor are joining the exodus, which used to be confined to the rich with connections abroad.

In Basta, a solidly Moslem lower-middle-class district, a young shop owner estimated that only a third of the neighborhood families remained.

Those who leave, interviews showed, are driven out by a mixture of fear and hopelessness. Some fear that West Beirut will become the battlefield for a desperate last-ditch war fought by the Palestinians against the Syrian Army. Others cite the growing misery of daily life, especially the lack of water and gasoline.

In Bourj Abu Haidar, one of the most populous quarters, a grocer, his shelves empty except for a few packages of spaghetti and some soap, explained that he used to rent a truck for \$15 to drive to southern Lebanon to buy merchandise. Today the truck costs \$100 a day, if he can find one.

## Prices Too High

"None of my customers could afford the prices I would have to charge," he said. "I am going to my village in the south and wash my hands."

The butcher next door is leaving for his village, too. Both men said most of their customers had left. The vegetable market that used to fill the streets outside the two shops has shrunk to about a fifth of the area, it occupied two months ago. The café around the corner is out of business.

A tow truck with its front wheels missing was standing at the curb. The owner had removed the wheels so the truck would not be stolen. Across the street, a family was looting a mattress and all onto the roof of an old Mercedes-Benz for the trip to Damascus.

A hundred yards down the street in an old but still graceful apartment building, all but 2 of the 12 tenants have left, leaving the death of 20 Ugandan soldiers killed in the fighting at Entebbe Airport.

"In the course of our many contacts with Ugandan authorities," he said, "we did, as did other Western governments, re-

presented in Kampala, express sympathy for the families of those killed in the hijacking incident. But these were not regrets to President Amin. No personal message was sent to him by either the foreign secretary or any other government minister."

NEW YORK, July 12 (Reuters).—Daniel Bloch, son of Mrs. Dora Bloch, was married here today. He wed Phyllis Kabakov in a ceremony which his mother was on her way to attend when he was hijacked two weeks ago.

The brief religious service today, at the B'nai B'rith Jewish Center in New York City, was attended by Israel's UN Ambassador Chaim Herzog.

days the booming of artillery is confined to the front lines that divide the city and the suburbs. But the streets remain empty even at midday. The screeching of tires and the roar of engines that belonged to the sounds of this war as much as the pounding of shells, have stopped.

## Electric Power Cut

On Saturday, el-Fatah, the Palestinian organization which is replacing governmental authority here, decreed that no more gas would be available for private use. They acted after Syrian artillery damaged the Saida oil refinery from which the capital got its fuel.

The city stopped getting water

four weeks ago when most of its electric power lines were cut by shelling, bringing water pumps to a halt.

A man was shot down at point-blank range at a filling station Saturday after some two dozen cars had converged there in response to a false rumor that black-market gasoline was for sale.

A young mother passed on foot with her children just as it happened. What shocked her even more than the sight of a murder a few feet away was that the two children—ages 4 and 6—looked in the experience without commotion or without any show of emotion.

## British Think Hope Is Slight For Hostage Left in Uganda

LONDON, July 12 (UPI).—The British government said today that there is little doubt that Mrs. Dora Bloch, 74, a hostage on the hijacked Air France plane who has been missing since the July 4 Israeli rescue operation, is dead.

"If I would be offering cruel hope to say there is now any hope that she is alive," Ted Rowlands, minister of state at the Foreign Office, told Parliament.

Mrs. Bloch, with dual British and Israeli nationality, has not been seen since the day after the Israeli commando attack. According to British and Israeli officials, Mrs. Bloch was in a Kampala hospital when the raid took place.

The government sent James Hennessey, British high commissioner in Uganda, back to Kampala last week to try to discover her fate. But, after a meeting with President Idi Amin, he returned to London this morning and reported that he had been unable to find out what has happened to her.

The British government described as "totally unacceptable" a Ugandan claim that she returned to Israel with the other hostages. Mr. Rowlands said the Ugandan government must bring to justice those responsible for Mrs. Bloch's apparent death.

However, Mr. Rowlands said the British government's "overriding concern" is the safety of the 500 British nationals still in Uganda. Mr. Rowlands rejected charges in Parliament and in the British press that the government sent condolences to President Amin on the death of 20 Ugandan soldiers killed in the fighting at Entebbe Airport.

"In the course of our many contacts with Ugandan authorities," he said, "we did, as did other Western governments, re-

## EEC Nations Reach Accord On New European Parliament

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chooses. The British, for example, have sought to provide regional representation, while the French plan to centralize the vote as much as possible.

The countries also will be free to decide who stands for the election. Some, such as the Danes, think only national parliamentarians should stand, while others prefer to open it to everybody.

Whatever the different solutions, it seems clear that Strasbourg will attract top names. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, French Socialist party leader Francois Mitterrand and Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans all have announced. Men of that stature will give the Parliament a voice certain to reach beyond budgetary affairs.

Historic Decision Today's decision said must be approved by the various national parliaments, which will be required to pass enabling legislation. It also says French are divided over whether it will take a constitutional amendment to approve the new measures.

Despite the difficulties of the

last few months and the horse-trading that went up to the last minute, today's decision is a historic one for the community. It comes at a key time for the community has entered a phase of stagnation during the last two years that has left many wondering if it would advance beyond its customs-union phase.

Economic and monetary union, political union, defense and energy cooperation, have all marked time for months. The common agriculture policy is so tattered that, in the words of a commissioner, "It doesn't exist anymore."

Joop den Uyl, the Dutch Premier who is the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, said here today that the Tindemans report on political union was not dead and that final action would be taken on it at the next Council meeting at The Hague in November. The Tindemans report and the question of direct elections were the two issues designed to move the community ahead.

## FAO Is Debating Proposals for Agency's Reform

ROME, July 12 (AP).—The governing council of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization began debate today on a proposal by its new director-general for a radical reform of the 31-year-old agency to make it more effective in the fight against hunger.

"This organization needs a shake-up now," Edouard Saouma told the 42-nation council. "FAO must not only face up to the challenges of the times. It must change with the times."

Mr. Saouma, a Lebanese elected in November to head the UN's largest specialized agency, said he intended to cut down on bureaucracy, decentralize the 136-member organization and shift the emphasis from "academic rigidity" to practical help for developing nations.

FAO observers said there might be some objections to the reorganization plan from donor countries during the five days of debate. But the United States, the principal contributor, is "generally supportive" of the proposal, according to Ralph Phillips of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## U.S. Asks Angola To Return Body

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—State Department officials said today that they have sent instructions to the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon to urge for the return of the body from Angola of executed mercenary Daniel Gearhart, 34, to the United States.

Gearhart of Kensington, Md., was executed along with three British mercenaries by a firing squad in Angola on Saturday, despite appeals from President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The State Department said that the Gearhart family will have to pay the cost of shipping the body back and U.S. officials estimate the cost "will be around \$5,000."

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## Surveys Indicate

## Carter Could Carry Election Without a Catholic Landslide

NEW YORK, July 12 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter has so far shown no signs of being able to win the landslide margin among Roman Catholic voters that has helped elect every winning Democrat this century, according to an analysis of surveys conducted by the New York Times and CBS.

However, Mr. Carter's gains

among Protestants have been so substantial that, if present trends hold up, he could win the presidency without a Catholic landslide.

Mr. Carter's relative weakness among Catholics has reportedly led his pollster, Patrick Cadell, to urge the former Georgia governor to consider a Catholic as his running mate.

The surveys—the latest conducted in mid-June—indicate that Mr. Carter's candidacy would dramatically increase the Democratic share of the Protestant vote, from something less than a third in 1972 to about half this year.

Since 1948, only one Democrat—the late President Lyndon Johnson in his 1964 landslide—has managed to capture a majority of the Protestant vote.

On the other hand, Mr. Carter's gains among Roman Catholics have been more modest. He appears to be drawing support from a little more than half of the voting-age Catholics, compared to just under half for George McGovern of South Dakota in 1972.

By contrast, President Johnson won better than three of four ballots cast by Catholics. The late President John Kennedy in 1960 also won better than three-quarters of the Catholic vote but less than 40 per cent of the Protestant vote.

Ford and Reagan Lag

President Ford and Ronald Reagan are running well behind Mr. Carter among Protestants and Catholics, since many of the rest of those surveyed said that they would not vote or were undecided.

Mr. Carter, according to the survey, appears to be well ahead among Jewish voters, but since Jews constitute only about 3 per cent of the national population, they do not appear in nationwide polls in sufficient numbers to permit close analysis.

Mr. Carter's strength among Protestants now appears to be more important than his relative weakness among Catholics.

Since nationwide polling began in earnest in the 1930s, the victorious Democratic candidates always won close to two-thirds of the Catholic vote. In those elections in which the Democrats' share of the Catholic vote dropped below 50 per cent—the late Adlai Stevenson's 1952 and 1956 campaigns, Sen. Hubert Humphrey's campaign in 1968 and the McGovern campaign—the Democratic candidates were defeated.

The Democrats' share of the Catholic vote dropped precipitously in three earlier elections—William Jennings Bryan's campaign in 1896 and the 1920 and 1924 elections, which brought Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge to the White House. All three elections were disasters for the Democrats.

## Ford Nears A Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

ment was frustrated by last week's state conventions. He won 24 delegates to Mr. Ford's 16, further closing the gap. But he is closing fast enough?

37 Votes Short

A Ford sweep in Connecticut would put Mr. Ford, according to The Post's delegate count, just 37 votes short of the number necessary to win the nomination.

Even as Mr. Reagan is gaining on him, Mr. Ford is creeping toward the magic number of 1,190. The closer he gets, the greater the pressure on the uncommitted delegates to be among those who finally put the frontrunner over the top.

In the weeks ahead it is likely that both sides will make exaggerated claims to the uncommitted delegates as part of the psychological warfare leading up to the convention.

But as it stands now, Mr. Ford could suffer some slippage in his expectations and still emerge as the winner. Mr. Reagan could not.

Dutch Shops Burn

ALBASSERDAM, The Netherlands, July 12 (UPI)—A fire raged through a shopping center in this town 10 miles southeast of Rotterdam today, gutting at least 14 of the center's 25 shops. No injuries were reported, police said.

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## Queen Bestows Knighthood—First in U.S.

BOSTON, July 12 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth knighted a British Embassy official aboard the royal yacht Britannia in Boston Harbor yesterday, apparently the first time a knighthood has been bestowed in the United States.

Barbara Ingham, a British Embassy official here, said the honor was a complete surprise to all present at a farewell reception. In a private ceremony, the Queen tapped John Morton, a minister in the embassy in Washington, on the shoulder with a sword and dubbed him Sir John Morton.

The Queen and her entourage left Boston for Canada last night aboard the Britannia, which was scheduled to arrive tomorrow at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## Strike Halts Most Activity in Australia

SYDNEY, July 12 (AP)—Much of Australia's transport and industrial activity came to a standstill today as the first national strike in the nation's history.

At least half of Australia's million workers joined in the four-hour strike, which halted all public transport and domestic and international airline operations and affected all major industries, particularly the big steel works and mining operations.

However, the retail sector did not join the strike, with about 80 per cent of shop clerks reporting for work.

The strike was called by the Australian Council of Trade Unions to protest government changes in a national health plan known as Medibank. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has announced plans to impose a 25-per-cent levy on taxable income to pay for Medibank, with an option for people to join private health insurance funds.

Demonstrations held in Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra. Economists estimated that the strike could cost Australian industry \$620 million in lost production and wages.

In the northern state of Queensland, most workers headed for beaches where tourist organizations reported record numbers.

Industry leaders were fearful of a split, with both government and union leaders refusing to compromise, the prospect was for continued industrial strife.

ACTU President Bob Hawke made leader of the general strike said, "I hope no more industrial action is necessary."

Mr. Hawke accused Mr. Fraser of telling "untruths" in a national address last night on the Medibank issue. He also expressed hopes that the government would open talks with union leaders.

Mr. Fraser was not available for comment. However, Australian health Minister Ralph Hunt said the strike was "an exercise in self-interest" as the government had no intention of changing its plan and Medibank.

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AFTER CONSULTATION—Rep. Peter Rodino Jr. talks to press after meeting with Jimmy Carter in New York City.

## Democrats Open Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

California said his name will be in nomination. Gov. Brown said he would not "walk away just because the process is rather inevitable." Nor, he said, would he try to deliver his delegates to Mr. Carter now. "I will certainly not force them into not voting for me," he said.

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona said he almost certainly will be nominated and probably will withdraw before the ballot begins.

Rep. Udall said later that his delegates still want to vote for him and that he will not prevent them from doing so on the first—and only—ballot. "They're going to feel like they had their day in court," he said.

There were holdout delegates determined to vote for Gov. Brown or Rep. Udall or Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who has withdrawn and asked his supporters to switch to Mr. Carter. "Unless he rolls that wheelchair up on my neck and says, 'I've got something going with Mr. Carter and I want you to vote for him,' I'm voting for Wallace," a Florida delegate said.

Mr. Carter spent much of today spreading the word of unity. He met with 31 black office holders and party leaders. One of them, Rep. Charles Rangel of New York,

emerged with a gold Carter peanut pin on his lapel and said: "It's time for us to put our reputations on the line and say we believe in the man."

Yesterday, appearing on "Meet the Press," Mr. Carter described himself as "an average person, no more complex or enigmatic than other people" despite contentions to the contrary in the press.

"I think I'm sensitive, though," he said. "I think I'm a good planner. I don't search for expedient, political answers to complex problems."

Among other things, he defended himself against intimations that his promises of economy in government were inconsistent with his support of liberal social-welfare plans.

"I have never claimed that at the end of a four-year period we'll have a smaller government than we have now," he told the television audience. "We'll have a better one."

Following Mr. Strauss's opening address, Sen. Glenn and Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas were scheduled to give the keynote speeches during tonight's four-hour program.

Calm reigned on the opening day as police stepped up security measures, including dogs to sniff out possible bombs.

## Carter Said to Pare List to Mondale, Glenn and Muskie

By Jules Witcover

NEW YORK, July 12 (WP)—Within the inner circle of the Jimmy Carter campaign, the expectation now is that he will select one of three senators—Walter Mondale, John Glenn or Edmund Muskie—as his running mate.

Members of the inner circle emphasized that Mr. Carter is keeping his own counsel but conversations with him suggest strongly that he has pared the list to these three.

Sen. Mondale, of Minnesota, and Sen. Glenn, of Ohio, for some days had been considered the finalists, with Sen. Muskie of Maine as an outside possibility only, but as Mr. Carter has dwelled painstakingly on the choice, the matter of experience has pushed Sen. Muskie up into the group, the insiders said.

"Jimmy is almost preoccupied with the idea that this guy [his vice-presidential choice] could be president some day," one of them said. "My judgment is that he feels in his own mind he's single-handedly selecting a president of the United States."

That is, this insider said, in weighing the criteria for his choice, Mr. Carter is focusing increasingly on how well his running mate could serve as president now, not sometime in the next four years.

"Time to Grow"

The Democratic national chairman, Robert Strauss, at a breakfast with reporters, said Charles Kirbo, Mr. Carter's chief vice-presidential talent scout, had told him: "You just have to assume something may happen [to Mr. Carter] 30 minutes after the inaugural and [the vice-presidential] may not have time to grow."

Sen. Muskie, at 62 a veteran senator who has been the party's vice-presidential nominee once and has sought the presidential nomination, is heavy on experience. He is in a sense a finished political product whereas proponents of the selection of Sen. Mondale or Sen. Glenn talk about their man's capacity for growth.

Sen. Muskie also is Roman Catholic and Mr. Carter has acknowledged that a weakness toward him among Catholics could pose a problem in the fall campaign. But insiders said this element is a relatively minor one in

Mr. Carter's consideration of Sen. Muskie.

Sen. Mondale is under consideration still for two basic reasons: He is highly popular among Democratic liberals who continue to view Mr. Carter with some skepticism and he is given very high marks as a senator by colleagues that Mr. Carter and aides have interviewed about him.

Most Compatible

Sen. Glenn is said to be most compatible with Mr. Carter in political style and positions, particularly a tendency toward supporting or opposing issues on a pragmatic rather than ideological basis. But the argument is being made that Sen. Glenn does not really help Mr. Carter significantly.

Expulsion Sought From House of Calif. Republican

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., has moved to expel from the House of Representatives a fellow California Republican, Andrew Hinshaw, saying that his recent bribery conviction "reveals a criminal bargain by a public official."

Rep. Wiggins's expulsion resolution was referred to the House Ethics Committee.

"It seemed to me that it was a responsibility which should be borne by Republicans and primarily by Californians," said Rep. Wiggins, a staunch defender of President Richard Nixon during 1974 House Judiciary Committee impeachment hearings.

Rep. Hinshaw, 51, was convicted Jan. 26 on two counts of bribery. A jury found that he solicited and received a \$1,000 contribution in exchange for favors while he was assessor of Orange County, California. He also was convicted of soliciting and receiving some stereo equipment for other favors and was sentenced to serve two concurrent 1 to 14-year terms.

Train Hits Bus, Killing 19

KARACHI, July 12 (AP)—An express train smashed into a bus at a railroad crossing near Lahore in southern Pakistan Friday, killing 19 persons and injuring 35.

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## The Dis-United Nations

When, 31 years ago, the United Nations Organization was founded in San Francisco, it was hoped that at last the world might have found a means of settling its disputes without war. True, much the same euphoria had attended the birth of the League of Nations at Versailles—which had been dissipated by the most destructive war in human history. True, there were wrangles at San Francisco which augured little good for the new world body—disputes over how many seats, for example, the Soviet Union would have in the assembly. Yet, as so often is the case when people are wearied of a bloody struggle, it did seem that the better way had been found.

And the very name for that way in 1945 had been extracted from the alliance against Nazism, Fascism and Japanese Imperialism: the United Nations.

It was not long, however, before national and ideological interests began to crack the unity that the name was supposed to express. The United Nations virtually created the state of Israel, but it was not able to prevent the succession of wars that still ravage the Middle East. The most ambitious effort of the UN—the repelling of the North Korean attack on South Korea—was only possible because the Soviet Union, in a pique, had left the Security Council during the time when it might have interposed a veto on that venture.

Since that time there have been wars in Vietnam, in the Congo, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Lebanon, Angola as well as many other parts of the world. At best, the UN has provided a forum of sorts in which those struggles can be discussed, and offered some form of peace-keeping after the event. Mopping up the Suez crisis—in which the Soviet Union and the United States collaborated—was the most sweeping action the UN took in that

respect, and the results, while definitive for a time, did not bring peace to the Middle East.

It is customary to relate the impotence of the United Nations to the sharp division—albeit one that shifted over the years—between major blocs within the organization. At first, the United States provided leadership, while the Soviet Union threw its veto after veto. Now it is the Soviet Union and its Third World allies which take the most aggressive stand within the UN, and the United States does the vetoing. Then there is the fact that nearly every armed conflict since 1945 has been, to some degree, a civil war—North against South Korea, North against South Vietnam, Bangladesh against Pakistan, Biafra against Nigeria, Christian against Moslem in Lebanon. Other nations may and do intervene—but not the United Nations.

It is not a happy record nor a fulfillment of the hopes of 1945. Yet the UN persists; it engages in a variety of social, cultural and humanitarian projects; it offers a podium for the oppressed and the alleged oppressors, and in its corridors there are meetings, sometimes, which could not take place elsewhere and which open avenues to the settlement of disputes.

So, as the Security Council debates, with fiery oratory and considerable irrelevance, a hijacking to Entebbe; when the agencies of the UN stumble over political questions that should have no place in their considerations, whether in the International Labor Organization or at Habitat, it is not yet time to despair. The irrational strife that characterizes the human condition has not yet been curbed at Turtle Bay—at least the means for doing so exist there. And some day they may be used effectively for humanity's good.

## Turmoil in Spain

There are probably not many people in Spain lamenting the departure from office of Carlos Arias Navarro, the 67-year-old Premier who was forced out of government this month by King Juan Carlos. Mr. Arias, whom the young King more or less inherited from the Franco government and the executives of his political will, had managed to offend both those who wanted to go faster toward democracy in Spain and those who wanted to go nowhere at all. Nor was it any secret that the foot-dragging Premier had become a source of irritation to the King and—in the eyes of some of the members of the King's first government—an obstacle to genuine economic, social and political reform. So Mr. Arias went. What happened after that is a little less clear and a little less reassuring, although by no means the certain disaster that some are claiming.

Evidently, in replacing Mr. Arias with the 43-year-old Adolfo Suarez, who was sworn in as Premier last week, Juan Carlos made a political miscalculation. He failed to foresee that this appointment of a friend whose age and background made him unacceptable to several important Cabinet members would cause a political crisis. A number of the Cabinet members—including Spain's distinguished foreign minister—declined to serve in a government headed by Mr. Suarez, a man known to have had ties to the Francoist National Movement and also to Opus Dei, the semi-secret, conservative, church-oriented society of technocrats and economic managers who at one time were a potent force in the Franco government. In addition, the leaders of Spain's newly forming political parties declined to participate in a Suarez-led government. At the end of an anxious and confused week, Mr. Suarez did manage to put together a government. The new ministers are on the whole younger and more obscure than their predecessors were; notably none has had evident ties with

the organizations in Mr. Suarez's own past that have given affront to Spanish political sensibilities.

From the U.S. point of view, the outcome of last week's turbulent and, in some ways, perplexing events should not necessarily be considered a setback. For one thing, the new foreign minister, Marcelino Oreja, had served as deputy to the foreign minister who just resigned and thus may be expected to provide continuity, not only in policy matters in general and relations with the United States in particular, but also with the reformist line of thinking concerning the Spanish transition to democracy with which both he and his predecessor were associated. For another, there is some evidence that in choosing his old friend and contemporary, Mr. Suarez, to be Premier, the King was seeking to fill the spot with someone who, while well-connected with Spain's nervous military, would also be more responsive to his wishes on the matter of democratizing Spain than Mr. Arias was. Again, the relative obscurity of so many members of the new "low profile" Cabinet is thought by some to mean that the government as a whole will also have this advantage from the King's point of view. Mr. Suarez himself has been, at least for the public record, fairly blunt about his current line of thinking. "I feel myself and I believe I am a democrat," he says.

It seems to us that there is a chance that the new Suarez government, prodded by the King, will be able to make the right moves at the right pace to lead Spain toward democracy, toward the creation of legitimate institutions which its people can respect and which will have the authority to lead them into the new relationship they seek with Western Europe. The United States should do everything it can to move Spain in this direction.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Third World at the UN

On one hand [the Third World] benefits from Western trade and aid on increasingly advantageous terms. On the other the vast majority of them support unquestioningly anti-Western resolutions at the United Nations. These are concocted by the militants among them in collusion with the Communist countries, exploiting their vanity, prejudices and inexperience, and calculated to shock and outrage Western governments and public opinion.

The "Zionism is racist" resolution is one example. Support for President Amin over the Israeli hostages rescue, and despite what looks increasingly like the murder of Mrs. Bloch, is likely to follow, together with backing for Neto over his execution of the mercenaries.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

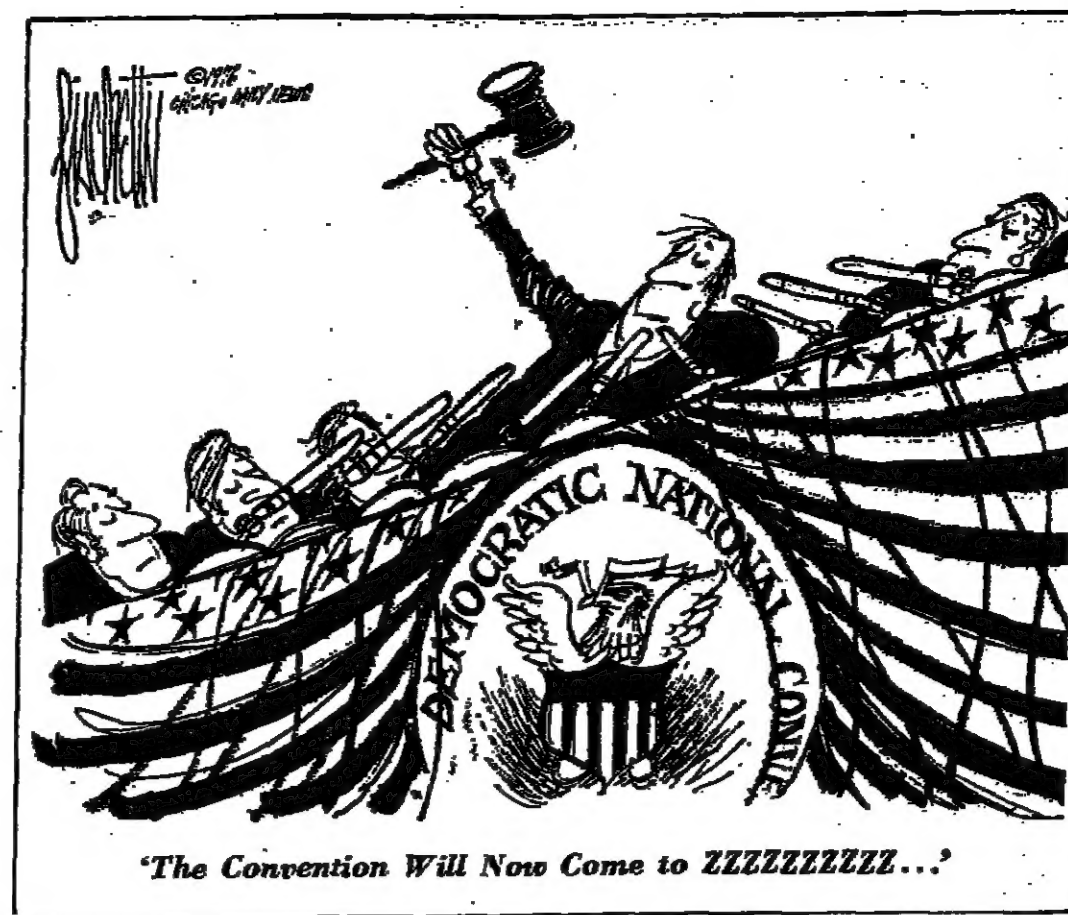
July 13, 1901

LONDON.—How is it that the progress of the South African war is so slow? Leniency, so-called, has much to answer for. It has, upon trial, proved a most refined cruelty to ourselves and the enemy. If necessary, military devastation and the sternest punishment of such offenses as the abuse of the khaki uniform or the shooting of prisoners should be enforced.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1926

LONDON.—Seances in the interior of the Great Pyramids of Cheops are to be held in the near future by a group of English spiritualists under the leadership of the Rev. J.W. Potter. The purpose of the seances is to determine whether the pyramid holds the prophetic power which has been credited to it. According to some the immense pile of stone holds the key to the world's great secrets.



## In Search of Francoism Substitute

By Henry Giniger

MADRID.—In Franco's house there were many mansions. They were peopled by ideological families that were not always friends and were even bitter rivals on occasion. But they were linked by loyalty to Franco, the man, and a desire to stay together to keep the enemy—the left in general and the Communists in particular—from the door.

King Juan Carlos is trying to rebuild the house as that it will be more open and hospitable to groups that once would not have been admitted. For the old families who are still around, this has created tension, but finally, with few exceptions, they are coming around to the idea that the old house will have to go or at least be profoundly modified.

This appears to be the main conclusion to be drawn from the crisis that has just passed, in which the cautious Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was replaced by the more progressive Adolfo Suarez. There are few people left of the old regime who dare to oppose openly a transition to a Western European-type democracy.

The Spanish sociologist Amado de Miguel, in a much-noted study called "The Sociology of Francoism," numbered 11 groups that participated in and wielded power and influence in the Franco era. A precept common to them all, he says, was "the negation of popular suffrage as the source of sovereignty."

The first of the 11 groups is the military, which is only theoretically apolitical. A major part of the professional officers corps thrives in their political life with their brother officer. Franco, during the civil war, Time has reduced this group through death or retirement, but four of the old soldiers are in the government: the deputy premier Lieut. Gen. Fernando de Santiago, the minister of defense, the navy and air force. Gen. de Santiago is believed to have resisted opening up the political system to include the Communists and is reported to have exerted influence in barring the former reformist interior minister, Manuel Fraga Iribarne, as a possible successor for Mr. Arias, head of the government. Otherwise, even the military no longer seems to be opposing the transition toward a parliamentary democracy.

### A Major Prop

The Falange, a right, semi-fascist and nationalist group that arose in the period preceding the civil war and provided the core of his major political props, survives in a variety of rival groups and in the National Movement, the structure devised by Franco to monopolize political activity in Spain. From this anti-liberal, authoritarian sector, which gave the Franco regime so much of its fundamentalism, comes the new Premier, Mr. Suarez. Almost as soon as he was named, he was promising the Spanish people that their future governments would be based on popular will.

Big Falangists tried vainly to defeat a bill to legalize political parties but, when it went into effect last week, three Falangist parties with almost the same names rushed to the Ministry of the Interior to register for the future party democracy that the Falange founder, Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, died in the 1930s.

Monarchists who tried to serve two masters, Franco and the titular head of the royal house, Don Juan de Borbon, father of the present King, ended most often by joining the opposition and campaigning for a modern system. A good example is Jose Maria de Arellano, once an ambassador of Franco who fought to become the first premier of the new monarchy. He lost to Mr. Arias, and settled for the Foreign Ministry. He fought again to replace Mr. Arias during the crisis just ended. He is now practically in the opposition again as a result of his second defeat, although he is still loyal to the monarchy as Spain's best hope for stability.

Various Roman Catholic groups that collaborated with Franco at the time when the church was closely associated with his

regime can be found in or around the new government or in the opposition. But most of the so-called Catholic societies changed over the years, as the church itself adopted more liberal and independent attitudes, and now left reformist ranks.

Opus Dei, the lay Catholic movement with powerful roots in the business, finance and education establishments, contributed the so-called technocrats to Franco in the late 1960s and '70s and was responsible for economic policy. They paid little attention to political change, their thesis being that Spain would be ready for democracy only when it was economically developed. The influence of this group, led by such people as the former foreign minister, Gregorio Lopez Bravo and Laureano Lopez Roda, was only in the latest crisis as they urged

a change of regime because of alarm felt in business circles over the deterioration of the economy.

Opus Dei is not a political movement as such, but its members, like most of the other Francoist "families," will be found competing in the next elections trying to maintain political and economic control over Spain in ways more modern and acceptable than have prevailed up to now. All are trying to keep the enemy from the door, in many ways. As 40 years ago, being the Spanish left, the Socialists, the Communists, and Social Democratic and left Christian Democratic groups. Now it will have to be done through electoral machinery, because the machinery devised by Franco can no longer work in today's Europe or in today's Spain.

## Tyrant, But Not Without Admirers

By Denis Hills

NEW YORK.—Idi Amin, the President of Uganda, is an anachronism armed with the power of life and death, and he uses it to satisfy personal whim and what he understands to be the demands of statecraft.

He belongs to the last century, the type of tribal chief Europeans subjugated in colonial Africa. He has absolute control over his territory, his crops, his cattle, his women. It is no wonder that sophisticated Europeans of the late 20th century find it unsettling to deal with him.

Not so the Israelis, whose small task force last week invaded his airport, overcame his troops and freed Israeli citizens held hostage by terrorists with whom, the Israelis say, President Amin had collaborated. It was a display of courage that, if one takes him at his word, Mr. Amin could only admit, whatever he says publicly, but inevitably, it severely embarrassed him in his own eyes, in the estimation of the Ugandans over whom he rules and in the private judgment of other African leaders from whom he has become increasingly isolated.

As a national leader, President Amin's behavior has been so bizarre as to raise questions about his emotional stability. He has, among other things, called Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, a coward, a prostitute and an old woman; Henry A. Kissinger, a spy and a murderer; President Gaafar Numachi of the Sudan a

traitor. He has publicly advised the Queen of England on protocol and suggested that Golda Meir, the former Prime Minister of Israel, "pack her knickers and go back to America." After Meir was raised in the United States.

### A Theory

The answer to the question about his stability would require medical or psychiatric evidence that is not available. But from his behavior one might reasonably conclude that his absolute power may have gone to his head.

He has expressed his admiration for Hitler and quoted the spurious Protocols of the Elders of Zion as evidence against the "Jewish enemy"; when the Russian Ambassador to Kampala protested Mr. Amin's plan to build a monument to Hitler, the Ugandan leader relented, thanking the ambassador for educating him in the "evils" of Hitlerism.

The same kind of erratic behavior is even more evident in his personal life and in his exercise of power over his people. He is a former heavyweight boxing champion with excess fat now overlaying the muscle. He carries a chestful of medals, many of them awarded by him to himself. He abuses women, not the least his wives; national campaigns against venereal disease and abortion concentrate largely on women's sexual activity.

He is a man of strong impulses, sometimes sensual, often savage. On good days, according to a woman who once served as his interpreter, he would bestow gifts on his staff; on bad ones he would order the dismissal or execution of real or imagined offenders.

But with it all President Amin has won admiration from his own people, and even from some African leaders, because he has personally supervised black national liberation. He ostentatiously humiliated the British who once were Uganda's colonizers. He forced out of Uganda the Asians, especially the Indians, who dominated Ugandan commerce; though he is mostly black, his actions against the Asians were in brief, and they were welcomed, publicly or privately, by black Africans who knew the degree to which foreigners had profited from the continent's wealth.

### A Primitive

He is uneducated and his academic knowledge is primitive. Recently, in preparing to accuse England of having altered Uganda's borders during the colonial period, he had to be briefed on his own country's history and geography by a European teaching at Makerere University. Mr. Amin, who ordered the murder of the university's vice-chancellor in 1972, has since received an honorary degree from the school.

He has the successful tribal chief's compensatory qualities for his lack of formal education: cunning, a talent for survival, personal strength and courage, an ability to measure his opponent's

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The Bundesrat debate on terrorism promises to be one of the most acrimonious in that body's history.

MUNICH.—Whatever hopes West Germans may have had for a politically tranquil pre-election summer seem to have been finally dashed by the mysterious and spectacular escape of four women anarchists from a West Berlin prison.

The break-out has already forced the resignation of Hermann Götting, West Berlin's justice minister, and has sent tremors through the already somewhat shaky left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) in that city/state.

But more than that, it triggered what most West Germans thought could not happen: The re-emergence of political terrorism as a major election issue in a campaign that, despite the many heated confrontations of last spring, seemed to be moving toward a relatively cut-and-dried affair.

To be sure, the issue had always been on the horizon and became more distinctly visible throughout the agonizing week before the escape freed their hostages from Uganda.

The dry tinder of that event here in West Germany was not so much the participation of two West Germans in the actual slaying of the Air France plane, but the unspoken fear that Israel might really give in to the demands, thus leaving the fate of the hostages in the hands of Bonn.

That fear loomed like an apparition over this country.

There was never any question, of course, that under those circumstances West Germany would have no choice but to release the six incarcerated members of the Baader-Meinhof Gang and June Second Movement who were being demanded by the group of hijackers in Uganda.

The memories of the Munich Olympics massacre when Bonn, instead of acquiescing, played it tough but did everything wrong, are still deeply engraved around here.

But simultaneously there was also no question that the six prisoners' release would have had calamitous consequences for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government at the polls in October.

Thus there was an appreciable sign of relief followed by frenetic jubilation when the Israeli action literally took the West Germans off the hook.

But the celebrating and self-congratulating here had barely subsided when Inge Viett, Gabrielle Rollnick, Juhane Plambeck and Monika Berberich staged their dramatic break from West Berlin's Women's Prison shortly after midnight last Wednesday.

For the opposition Christian Democrats, who had begun to look increasingly as if they were beating a dead political horse, the incident couldn't have occurred at a more fortuitous moment.

And they wasted no time calling it an "incredible scandal," which it no doubt was, considering the likelihood that the four women must have had help from inside the prison and were at least until yesterday still on the loose, presumably somewhere in the labyrinthine radical left underground of West Berlin.

Then, as if to add sharpness to the picture of a nation subverted by terrorism and a government either unwilling or incapable of coming to grips with them, the Bavarian ministry of interior in the heart of Munich was shattered by bomb last Saturday.

While the political ramifications will not really be felt until the candidates start taking to the hustings, the whole issue of terrorism and what the CDU, CSU calls the government's "fuzziness" and "softness" toward it will come up in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament, on Friday.

The CDU CSU states, which are in a clear majority, will vote down the anti-terrorism bill, passed by the Bundestag last month, on grounds that it is ineffective and does not go far enough.

Among the CDU CSU's objections are that the new bill treats the formation of a "terrorist organization" as a misdemeanor, not a felony, and that the controversial proposal calling for physical surveillance of prison suspects and their attorneys was excluded from the final draft of the law.

But aside from the CDU CSU rejection of the bill, which is a foregone conclusion, the Bundesrat debate promises to be one of the most acrimonious in that body's history.

### An Issue

That a political party, especially one in opposition trying to get back into the government, will make the most of an issue when it is virtually served on a silver platter is certainly a legitimate and well-established practice of the democratic game. Nevertheless, the question in West Germany is still: How valid is the issue, and how serious is the terrorist threat?

The question arose again last Saturday when a New York acquaintance, visiting here, heard of the Bavarian interior ministry bombing and asked, somewhat baffled: "Why all the fuss? I walk through miles of new broken glass on my way to work practically every morning."

Bombings and terrorism are obviously measured by different yardsticks in Munich and New York. The fact remains that in this country of 80 million people there are only 120 suspected and convicted anarchists in prison. Judicial investigations are in process against a mere 300 persons and the big machine bolts down to arrest warrants out for 20 alleged terrorists.

For all the talk about West Germany being in the grip of a wave of terrorism, the latest federal Justice Ministry statistics, released last week, show that in the more than six years since the beginning of 1970, a total of 13 people have been murdered, 100 have been the targets of attempted murder, 87 have been injured and 13 have been taken hostage as the result of anarchist and radical terror.

Even allowing for the historical glasses of Weimar through which most Germans view it, the problem, it seems, is still manageable.

But maybe not in an election year.



## Bringing Up Babies In the Russian Style

By George A. Krinsky

MOSCOW (AP).—The way American parents take care of their babies, it's a wonder the children reach adulthood. Ask any babushka.

She will note that Americans don't swaddle their infants from head to toe, they let them sleep through the 2 a.m. feeding, they torture them with synthetic clothes, they let them sleep on their stomachs, they don't always bathe them every day, and they may not feel it is in the child's best interest to nap outdoors in mid-winter.

Such are the crimes new American parents commit in the name of ignorance and neglect. Russian babushkas (the word means grandmother but is applied to all old women) are the self-appointed and unquestioned arbiters in this country of all things baby. When spying something amiss on the street, they seldom hesitate to collar offending parents and give them a severe tongue-lashing.

"Why she's practically naked," exclaimed one dumpling-faced woman, pointing into the pram where our 4-month-old daughter seemed to be enjoying the 50-degree weather in a modest nylon suit. The babushka turned a deaf ear to our explanation that Alissa was well protected by this material, despite its light weight. She bustled away to tell her cronies up the street about this foreign nonsense.

### Swaddling

The Russians still follow a centuries-old practice of wrapping their infants in layers of wool and cotton clothing, their hands bound at their sides. They insist this is the best way to ensure warmth, and this is why youngsters can be left outdoors in subfreezing weather for hours to get their daily dose of fresh air.

Most older Soviet women—and they are the ones who take care of the babies while the mother is at work—do not believe in synthetic clothing for children. "It doesn't let the pores breathe," one grandmother said.

Baby-raising tips from babushkas range from the quaintly mystifying to the surprisingly sound. Some examples:

• If the baby catches cold, a little warm milk up the nose is comforting.

• If the infant suffers from post-feeding gas pains, rub the tummy in a circular motion—but only clockwise. If that doesn't work, heat a diaper on the tea kettle before putting it on the baby.

• Never deny a child a sweet. "It's good for the brain."

• Do not carry an infant upright for at least the first three months, because "the bad for the spine." That, incidentally, is also why a baby should not sleep on its stomach.

When Alissa had the sniffles, a droplet of warm milk did not seem to bother her but she did not break into a broad grin either. The clockwise-tummy rub seems to be based on the fact that the bowel works in that direction, and it often helps our child.

As to giving sweets and not holding a child upright or allowing her to sleep on her stomach, we defer to modern child-rearing guides from the West, which say otherwise.

### Fampered

Most of these notions seem to comprise an officially endorsed body of parent lore. Pharmacies sell a plethora of herb drugs.

## Women's Agency Needed in U.S., Commission Says

WASHINGTON (UPI).—The commission appointed by President Gerald Ford to study the status of American women has urged the creation of an agency to coordinate government efforts on women's behalf and give women "a single organizational focal point through which they can improve their lot."

The 380-page report, a year in preparation, was turned over to the President last week. The National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year (IWY) prefaced its study of the legal system as it affects women on every front by saying that it is based on the concept that "women are the property of their husbands."

Called "To Form a More Perfect Union... Justice for American Women," the IWY report calls for changing the concept of "equal pay for equal work" to "equal pay for work of equal value." The commission charges that Americans tend to undervalue "women's work."

The commission of 37, with a budget of \$250,000, worked without pay. Now Congress has appropriated \$5 million for an in-depth study of the status of American women and to provide assistance to agencies and groups wishing to put IWY recommendations to work.

## Festival of Flowers

A Festival of Flowers is being held July 16 through 19 at Westminster Cathedral in London, in aid of the cathedral's appeal fund. The cathedral will be open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on the first three days, and to 6:30 p.m. on July 19, when the festival will end with a special concert by the Bach Choir under its conductor, David Willcocks.

## The Vanishing Art Of Hand-Drawn Batik

By David A. Andelman

JAKARTA (NYT).—Ten years ago driven by hunger and a vanishing demand for the ancient craft she learned from her mother—who learned from her mother before her—Napsiah left her village near Pekalongan in central Java and moved to the capital, Jakarta.

Today, she works 12 hours a day with more than 100 other craftsmen in a bamboo shack with earth floors, stenciling intricate designs in hot wax onto the fine cotton cloth that will become batik.

She is one of a diminishing number of people who remember the art. Her children have never taken the trouble to learn it. It is an art that is falling victim to machine-made imitations at home and cheap copies abroad.

Napsiah's eyesight is failing from the long hours of finely detailed work under the dim light that cuts through the wax fumes as she squats on the hard floor. And business being what it is these days, her boss does not know how much longer she will be able to employ Napsiah or any of her co-workers.

The basic technique of hand-drawn batik is the same as it was centuries ago. A small pipe-like bamboo stylus filled with molten wax and tapering to a fine metal point is still used to trace the designs on the bare cloth. The cloth is then dipped in the vat of dye where the wax has been traced, the color is omitted. The wax is then removed and the next color stencil is traced on.

For each color, an entirely new series of wax tracings is neces-

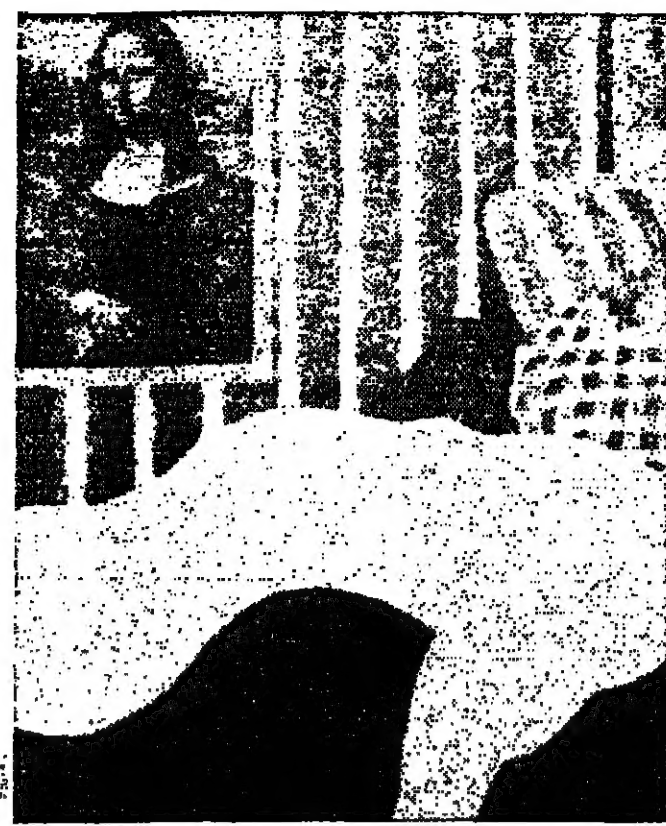
sary and for detailed patterns it is a tedious and lengthy process. In years gone by, it could take some craftsmen six months or even a year to complete a piece of cloth 3 1/2 by 7 1/2 feet.

The problem facing the industry began about five years ago when a group of Chinese entrepreneurs brought screen printing to Indonesia, setting up batik factories that can turn out in a day 2,000 pieces of cheap batik cotton with 10 laborers instead of the 300 pieces that the 150 workers can produce in Sida Mukti factory where Napsiah works.

These new batik mills spread the fame of batik across Hong Kong and Japan to Europe and the United States. As its popularity grew, it soon became obvious that few but the most educated connoisseurs could tell the difference between Napsiah's skilled work and the cheap imitations that the huge textile mills of Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan began knocking off.

But a very real difference there is. Batik came to Indonesia more than 1,000 years ago—probably from India or southern China—and the craftsmen in the hills of central Java immediately began to refine and adapt it.

The designs gradually acquired their own intricate meanings: the Parang patterns, reserved for the royal courts of Jogjakarta and Surakarta, indicated the precise rank of the wearer; the Siskudil design, worn by the bride couple on the wedding night, symbolized good wishes and fortune; the gold batiks of Kurnadarema, with their closely entwined designs of plants and leaves, told of wealth.



'GREAT AMERICAN NUDE'—Tom Wesselmann's 1962 painting from a Swiss collection, is among 20 works now on view at the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire in Geneva. Organized as a tribute to the American Bicentennial, the exhibition includes works by De Kooning, Albers, Dine, Larry Rivers, Mark Rothko, Tobey, Jasper Johns. All the paintings are from private Swiss collections.

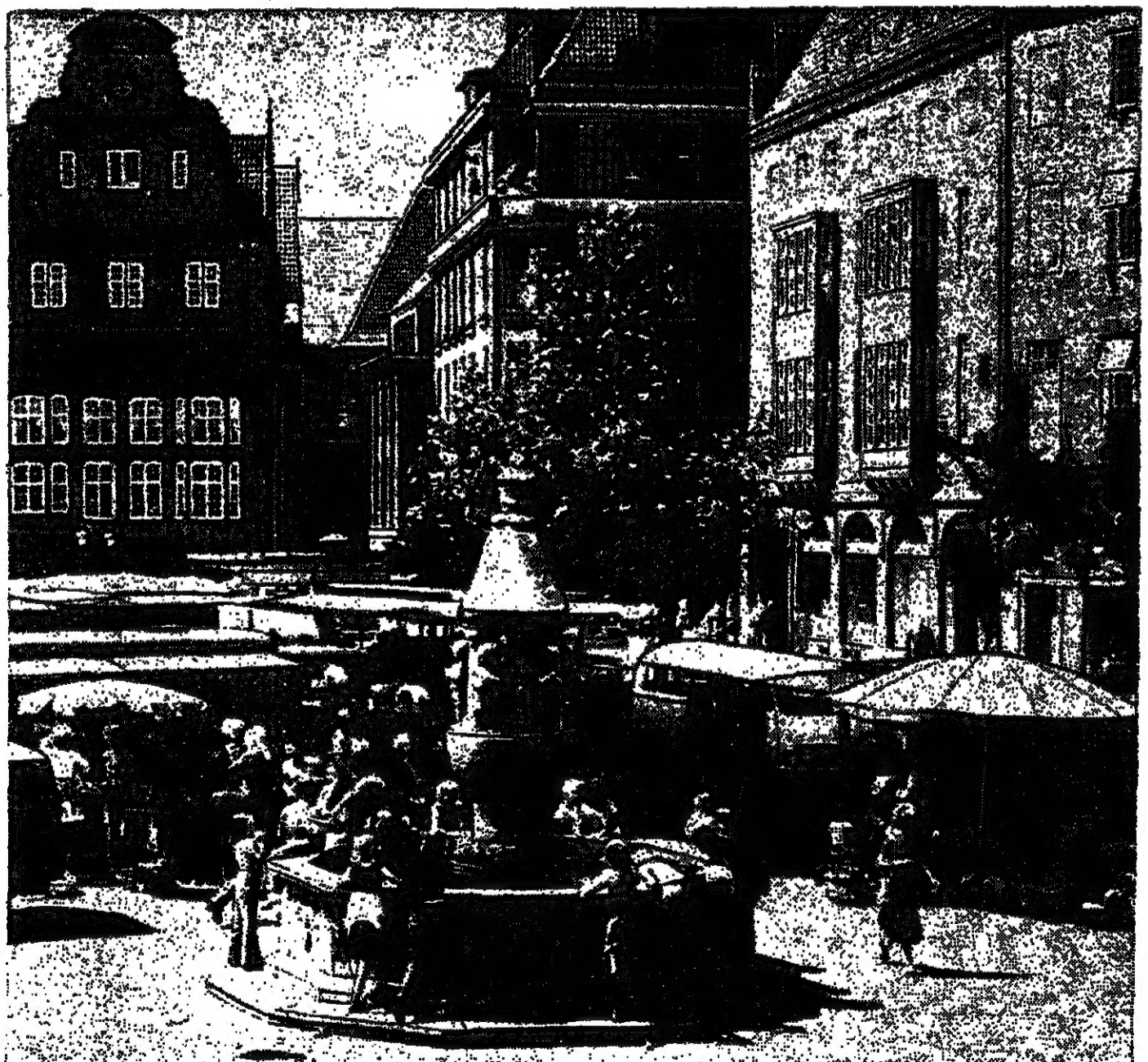
future of Communism. But this does not explain the attitude toward babies. A Moscow intellectual, a poet, tried:

"A baby is the essence of purity and innocence, a fresh life and—if I may say so—a sign of hope in a cynical world. We know

how soon that all will be gone but we do not want to face that. So we fondle it, we cling to it, hoping to preserve it as long as possible."

Another Russian, a chauffeur, had a more succinct explanation: "We just love kids."

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## One Opens Round of Talks Forming an Italian Cabinet

ROME, July 12 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone began today the first round of talks with the leaders of the major Italian political parties to form a new government. The president is expected to announce the results of the talks in the next few days.

Leone said Mr. Andreotti would likely be chosen for premier, but his conservative record and his friendly relations with members of the key Christian Democratic party.

Still the Biggest. Leone planned to consult his cabinet members tomorrow. He said his choice of premier-designate would be announced by tomorrow night or Friday.

Christian Democratic secretary Benigno Zaccaria and the Communist party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, each separately with Mr. Leone today.

Job of premier fell to the Christian Democrats as they led Italy's largest party in the June 20-21 parliamentary elections despite an increase in strength by the Communist party.

Genrikh Borovik said he had previously been a reporter in the United States and had commissioned a Gallup poll which showed that, although interest in the Soviet Union was high among college students, their knowledge was minimal.

His commentary was similar to reports written from time to time by U.S. journalists in Moscow about the level of knowledge among Soviet young people about the United States.

Mr. Borovik said the poll showed that 88 per cent of U.S. college students were interested in the Soviet Union but that only 13 per cent had ever seen a Soviet movie, that only 3 per cent knew the name of a single Soviet writer and that as many as 14 per cent could not name two Soviet cities besides Moscow.

Breshnev's Contention. These findings, he said, reinforced the recent contention of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev that Soviet citizens know a great deal more about the West than Westerners do about the U.S.S.R.

And he said the lack of information, along with the spread of misinformation about the Soviet Union, form the basis for the enemies of détente.

Mr. Borovik described a children's TV show he had seen about Little Red Riding Hood. He said the wolf in the fairy tale was depicted wearing a hammer and sickle emblem on the grandmother's bonnet and spoke with a Russian accent.

"Thus they even try to 'vaccinate' little children against Communism, as if they were vaccinating against smallpox," he said.

Mr. Borovik spoke with particular disparagement about the lack of information he found about the Soviet role in World War II. Not one of 20 students he talked with knew that 20 million were killed during the war, he said, and some even thought more Americans than Russians had died.

## Soviet TV Figure Says Youths U.S. Know Little of U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP).—A Soviet TV commentator said today that U.S. youths know little about the Soviet Union and suggested that the information is intentionally withheld.

Thew Connelly, Truman 1948 Campaign Chief.

TON, Mass., July 12 (AP).—The late Sen. J. Connelly, 68, appointed secretary to President Truman, died Saturday in Oak Park, Ill.

Connelly ran Truman's 1948 campaign train in the state of New York. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1945 to 1953.

Mr. Connelly and T. Connelly, who had been an attorney general under Truman, were convicted of conspiracy to prevent the tax evasion suit from being brought against a St. Louis manufacturer.

Leon de Greiff. OTA, July 12 (UPI).—an poet Leon de Greiff, was nominated for the prize for literature and died his country as a diplomat in Europe, died here yesterday.

Over Perry Afford. J. July 12 (UPI).—Oliver Perry Afford, 75, former football coach at Princeton University, died today in a Coral Gables, Fla., hospital.

Asked football at Princeton in 1920-21 and at the University of Kentucky from 1922-23.



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## Output in U.K. Sharply in Test Month

Materials Costs  
2.4% in June

By Alan Jenkins  
LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ)—Industrial and manufacturing output scored their sharpest gains of the year in giving the best evidence that Britain's economic recovery is accelerating.

Industrial production index was 194.2, up 1.6 per cent from April and up 5.3 per cent from the year-earlier month. All-industries index was up about 1.2 per cent from April and up 4.4 per cent from 1975, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The all-industries index in mining, construction and activities as well as manufacturing. Both seasonally adjusted indices are based on equalizing 100.

Growth is spreading in government said that the intermediate goods index such as steel and chemicals now spread to the consumer and investment goods index as well.

Indices are now at their highest levels in more than a year after the strong rise of April and May.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told the House of Commons that official rates of economic growth had revised upward.

Domestic product is now expected to rise about 5 per cent a year to mid-1977, rather than 4 per cent and the forecast industrial growth for the next months has been boosted to 3.8 per cent.

The latest, three-month average of the manufacturing index was 1.8 per cent from the previous three months while the all-industries index gained 1.4 per cent.

The sharpest sector advance in manufacturing was in output in the three months ending in May was 7.2 per cent, the previous three months, the government's news on the rise, prices was less encouraging.

Basic Materials Costs  
The Department of Industry said that the June index of basic materials and fuels was up 2.4 per cent from May and up over 30 per cent from a year earlier.

A sharp rise in material and fuel costs over the past few months has mainly been due to a decline on foreign exchange markets. Since the pound fell below \$2 in early March, basic materials and fuel has risen nearly 13 per cent.

Prices indices are based on equals 100.

Trade figures for last month published on Wednesday, showed the inflation rate as shown in a retail price index for June to be disclosed on Friday.

The improvement in the annual rate of inflation, now 15.4 per cent, is expected.

Cabinet meets on Thursday, it is expected to agree on the final size of the cuts in social security and on an announcement on the likely future of the nation's finances.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Belgian Steel Firms Regroup

Gie, Bruxelles Lambert, Cie, Belge de Participations Paribas and Frere Bourgeois are to regroup most of their holdings in steel companies. Bruxelles Lambert will transfer all its holdings in Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau (26 per cent), Hauts Fourneaux de la Chiere (18 per cent) and Meta-Burgie et Miniere de Rodange-Athus (43 per cent) to Financiere du Raux. The latter is a holding company in which the Paribas unit, Frere Bourgeois and Bruxelles Lambert will each hold a one-third interest. After the operation, Raux's major holdings will include 50 per cent of Hainaut-Sambre and 50 per cent of Forges de Thy-Marcinelle, and plans will be drawn up to merge the two. Raux will also have 43 per cent of Rodange-Athus and directly or on consolidation 100 per cent of Laminaires du Raux, 51 per cent of Laminaires d'Anvers, 20 per cent of Forges de Clabecq, and 13 per cent of the company now being formed by the merger, already under way, of three French steel firms—Châtillon Commentry Brianc, Hauts Fourneaux de la Chiere and Neuves Maisons. Bruxelles Lambert, Forges de Thy-Marcinelle and Laminaires d'Anvers will transfer their shareholdings in Cockerill—together totaling some 600,000 shares, or 15 per cent of the stock of Belgium's largest steel maker—to a jointly-owned holding company which will be 50-per-cent owned by Bruxelles Lambert.

### Siemens Sees Net Ahead of '75 Rate

Worldwide profits and sales of the Siemens group in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 have been running ahead of year-previous figures, but the order inflow is down somewhat, says Bernhard Plettner, management board chairman. Net profits in the first six months totaled 2.6 per

cent of turnover, up from 2.4 per cent for all of last year, when the company earned 458 million deutsche marks on sales of 18.9 billion DM. Declining to make a profit prediction for the full year, he says the company could not hope to improve on the 2.6-per-cent rate and might have to settle for less. Sales in the first eight months totaled 12.9 billion DM, up 9 per cent from the year-earlier period. Turnover for the full fiscal year is expected to reach 20.5 billion DM. Mr. Plettner says the order inflow in the first eight months totaled 14.2 billion DM, down 3 per cent from the year-ago period. Mr. Plettner also says that progress is being made in negotiations with AEG-Telefunken for Siemens to take over an additional 25 per cent of Kraftwerk Union, a power plant equipment manufacturer which Siemens and AEG currently jointly own.

### GE Designs Supercold Engine

General Electric says it has completed design and started construction of two 3,000-horsepower cryogenic, or supercold, electric engine motors for the U.S. Navy. The motors are designed to operate on liquid helium at temperatures as low as 450 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—close to absolute zero. Electricity flow at such temperatures meets zero resistance, a factor that reduces fuel consumption and allows use of lighter, more compact engines. The two GE engines will weigh only 7,000 pounds each, compared with 25,000 for a conventional 3,000-horsepower marine electric motor. The new motors, on which GE began design work 18 months ago, are regarded as possible forerunners of supercold engines as large as 40,000 horsepower that may power naval vessels in the 1980s. The first motor is scheduled for sea trials in late 1977.

### See Healthier Growth

## Bonn Officials Pleased as Recovery Slows

By James Furlong

BONN, July 12 (AP-DJ)—The West German business recovery that set in last summer has begun to slow, but government strategists welcome the weakened pace of expansion as a defense against economic overheating.

The pace of increase in industrial production is slackening as inventories, depleted during the recession, rise toward optimal levels. Demand for autos, spurred early this year by pent-up demand and the expectation of price increases, is calming. Overall consumer spending is rising only slowly, and manufacturing capacity utilization remains low.

The slowdown— noted in recent weeks by the Economics Ministry, the Bundesbank and the banking community— is expected to cause alarm in a country that experienced a 3.4-per-cent contraction of gross national product in real terms last year. But the opposite is the case.

Weakening in Harmony  
The Economics Ministry commented today that a "certain" weakening of the economic expansion tempo is fully in harmony with the growth strategy of the ministry which aims at avoiding an early overheating. He can therefore expect a recovery that gains in width, depth and solidity.

The slowdown tempo also may be reassuring in light of potential inflationary dangers. Though the year-to-year rate of consumer price increase is currently down to 4.5 per cent, the ministry worries about rising prices on the world raw materials market and in domestic agriculture.

Right said in a weekend newspaper interview that a continuation of the European drought could aggravate food-price increases.

Reviewing recent economic developments today in connection with a "concerted action" meeting of government, business and labor leaders, the ministry commented that the overall supply of goods is rising but that the expansionary tempo has seemed in recent months no longer to be so high as before year-end.

Last week, the ministry released figures showing the seasonal adjusted volume of industrial production was unchanged month-to-month in May after rising nearly 2 per cent in April. The banking federation in its July economic report traces the slowdown to inventory gains and calmer demand for autos.

The automobile association commented that "domestic demand has weakened noticeably in the last two months after the high order inflow of the first quarter that was determined by special influences." The special factors apparently were the release of demand pent up during the recession as well as the expectation, later confirmed by events, that manufacturers would raise prices.

Overall industrial capacity use had risen to 82 per cent in April from 76 per cent in July, 1975—the nadir of the recession. The ministry characterized the April level as "admittedly low."

Private consumption is expected to show a first-quarter increase of only 1.2 per cent from the final three months of 1975, the ministry said. Reasons for the modest pace include increased costs of unemployment, pension and medical insurance as well as the relatively low 5.1 to 6-per-cent pay increases won by unions for 1976.

Foreign Demand Strong  
Foreign demand remains strong, the ministry said. Seasonally-adjusted foreign orders to the manufacturing industry in May were up 21.6 per cent from a year earlier in nominal terms. In the January-May period, prices

adjusted German exports of all goods rose 13 per cent from the year-earlier period while imports gained 17 per cent.

Domestic demand for capital goods developed strongly, the ministry said, and is expected to show an increase in real terms of 5 per cent in the first quarter over the fourth quarter of 1975. Without giving figures, it said imports of capital equipment had risen strongly.

The ministry said the labor situation appears brighter but noted the June drop in joblessness trailed that of May. Unemployment in June dropped 29,000 month-to-month to 321,000 following a drop of 140,000 in May.

Despite the welcome economic slowdown that has been noted in recent weeks, official forecasters say they still expect a real increase of 8 per cent in the nation's gross national product this year over 1975.

finance short positions in sterling, were quoted at 15.25 per cent offered, up from 15 per cent Friday.

The dollar rose to 4.785 French francs from 4.780 though the Bank of France apparently sold a modest amount of dollars—estimated between \$30 million to \$40 million—to check the advance. Moreover, the central bank seemed to engineer a widening of forward rates to help steady the currency. One-month francs were quoted at 11.92 per cent offered, up from 8.75 per cent Friday.

Many foreign exchange experts have been pessimistic about the franc for some time on the view that both the trade deficit and the rate of inflation would increase substantially this year.

Pressure on the franc, which began a couple of weeks ago, reflects growing reports that inflation is gaining momentum, that wages are rising faster than productivity, and that the continued drought affecting the largest part of the country will seriously affect the economy in general and foreign trade in particular.

One foreign exchange dealer at a large French bank said he saw no reason why the franc would not continue to decline "in present circumstances," noting that speculators seem to have taken the French currency for their "new target."

Elsewhere, the dollar tended to rise, partly on the view that the United States should have a bumper crop of grains to export this year. The dollar rose to 2.583 deutsche marks from 2.578 DM and advanced against the Swiss franc to 2.4515 from 2.4733.

World Oil Output Falls  
LONDON, July 12 (Reuters)—World oil production fell 5.4 per cent to 2.71 billion tons last year, the first decline in years, according to British Petroleum's statistical review for 1975 published today. World oil consumption in 1975 dropped by almost 3 per cent.

Notice to Readers on Stock Tables  
The alphabetical listing of stocks in both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange tables has been changed in two respects.

Companies whose legal names consist of capital letters as all or part of their official names are now grouped at the top of each alphabetical division. ACF and ASA Ltd., for instance, will now appear before Abbott Labs, which previously headed the New York Stock list.

Companies with names like John Hancock and Jim Walter will be alphabetized by their surname—that is, under Hancock and Walter, respectively.

EEC Auto Exports  
To U.K. Climb 2.5%  
LONDON, July 12 (Reuters)—Britain's EEC partners made new inroads in the U.K. car market in the first half of this year, according to figures released today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Their exports to Britain took 2.74 per cent of the market, up 2.5 per cent from the first half of 1975. First sales increased 12 per cent to more than 22,000 cars.

Foreign manufacturers overall took 35.3 per cent of the market in the first half, up from 33.12 per cent in the year-ago period.

## U.S. Predicts Corn Crop to Set a Record

Wheat Production Seen  
Falling 4 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP-DJ)—U.S. corn production this year will total a record 6.55 billion bushels, based on conditions as of July, the Agriculture Department forecast today.

The agency also projected that production of all wheat would be 2.94 billion bushels, 4 per cent less than last year's record crop but the second largest in history.

The agency said winter wheat production would be 1.53 billion bushels—8 per cent above its forecast a month ago but 7 per cent below last year.

Spring wheat, other than durum, was forecast at 381 million bushels, or 6 per cent above last year. Durum wheat output was projected to total 139 million bushels, 5 per cent above last year's crop.

The record corn crop would be 14 per cent larger than last year's output and 41 per cent above 1974's production, the department said.

This year's corn yield per acre is projected at 90.5 bushels—4.3 bushels per acre above 1975 but below the 1972 record yield of 97.1 bushels.

The department said that the corn crop was in good condition on July 1 but several North Central states needed rain to prevent a serious stress on the crop.

It said that the expected decrease in winter wheat production from last year is primarily caused by early season drought conditions in the southern plain states. However, the agency said the increase for winter wheat production from last month's estimate results from an increase in acreage for harvest, as well as increased yield expectations.

Conrad Leslie Sees Decline  
CHICAGO, July 12 (Reuters)—Conrad Leslie, a highly regarded crop forecaster predicted in a report today that West European grain production for the season which began July 1 will total only 130.4 million metric tons due to the prolonged drought.

This would be 1.3 million metric tons less than the previous year's results and almost 13 million metric tons below the 1974-75 output. The estimated reduced production in northern France "accounts for much of the forecasted reduction," he said.

He added that "the outlook for West European grain production will exert an important influence on U.S. grain prices" through September.

Company Reports  
(In Millions of Dollars)

Abbott Laboratories			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	271.2	232.9	
Profits	21.1	15.7	
Per Share	0.76	0.57	
Six Months			
Revenue	527.0	448.4	
Profits	49.0	31.3	
Per Share	1.45	1.14	
American Motors			
Third Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	602.0	546.0	
Profits	3.9	10.1	
Per Share	0.03	0.03	
Nine Months			
Revenue	1,800.0	1,600.0	
Profits	4.3	13.2	
Per Share	0.16	0.16	
Diamond Shamrock			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	347.0	283.2	
Profits	55.6	28.6	
Per Share	2.03	1.74	
Six Months			
Revenue	662.2	554.9	
Profits	67.1	55.4	
Per Share	3.84	3.37	
International Paper			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	906.10	746.20	
Profits	83.51	47.18	
Per Share	1.88	1.07	
First Half			
Revenue	1,772.90	1,487.30	
Profits	147.10	94.13	
Per Share	3.21	2.13	
J.P. Morgan			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Profits	45.10	43.80	
Per Share	1.11	1.13	
First Half			
Profits	45.00	42.30	
Per Share	1.11	1.10	
Before Securities Transactions			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Profits	90.00	92.50	
Per Share	2.26	2.39	
First Half			
Profits	90.20	88.40	
Per Share	2.27	2.29	
After Securities Transactions			
Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Profits	775.00	600.00	
Per Share	42.0	23.7	
First Half			
Profits	775.00	600.00	
Per Share	42.0	23.7	

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## Dow Index Sets New High for '76

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP-DJ)—The Dow Jones industrial average set a new high for the year today, closing at 1011.21, up 8.10 for the day and topping the previous 1976 high of 1,011.02 set on April 21.

Analysts said that stock prices benefited from the relaxed outlook about the nation's monetary policy and its favorable implications for interest rates as well as the apparent moderation in inflation as reflected in last week's report of a 0.4-per-cent rise in the June wholesale price index.

Volume totaled 23.75 million shares compared with 23.5 million on Friday.

In its climb today, the Dow average waded through heavy resistance in the 1,000-1,011 range that turned it back many times earlier this year.

International Paper, which came in with higher second quarter profits, climbed 1 7/8 to 73 1/2. Owens-Corning Fiberglass added 1 1/4 to 51.

Emery Air Freight moved ahead 1 3/8 to 44 5/8 after receiving bullish comment on earnings.

Trading Heavy  
On Big Board

prospects in a published report. Federated Department Stores gained 3 1/4 to 47. It announced agreement in principle to acquire Rich's of Atlanta for about \$162 million in stock. It said that upon completion of the acquisition it planned to boost the annual dividend.

General Motors, the strongest feature in the autos, rose a point to 70.

Digital Equipment rose 1 1/8 to 181, IBM added 1 3/4 to 278 3/4. Teledyne was up 4 1/2 to 75 3/4. Natamex rose 1 to 26 5/8 and Kodak gained 1 7/8 to 102 3/4.

Atlantic Richfield lost 1 1/8 to 101 in the oil. Getty slipped 2 to 180.

Whitcomb lost 1/2 to 26 3/8. It reported higher earnings, but said in recent weeks there has been a "modest softening" in industry demand for major home appliances.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher. Options

also gained. The Amex index rose 0.48 to 107.65.

Shenandoah Oil, a volume leader, added 1 3/4 to 34. But National Paragon fell 1 1/2 to 10. Syntex moved ahead 8 1/2 to 34 1/4, while Houston Oil eased 1 1/2 to 60 1/2.

The bond market continued to show gains. Government issues gained 2-3/2 to 8.52. Corporate bonds were ahead 1 1/4 across the board.

In Chicago, widespread liquidation sent some commodity futures to limit and near-limit declines. Soybean futures fell the limit of 20 cents a bushel, and soybean meal was down the limit of \$10 a ton. Soybean oil hit the limit low around midsession but recovered to close some 60 points lower.

Wheat futures were down 18 1/2 cents, just short of a limit move, while oats sank the allowed 6 cents for one day. Corn futures were down nearly 5 cents.

Some trade sources thought the falls in the soybean complex were tied to the possibility of the EEC imposing a special tax on soybean oil imports.

## Analysts Think Fed May Be Easing Credit

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve, which last week relaxed its credit reins a notch, might be willing to loosen more in the coming weeks.

That, at least, is the view of many analysts who watch the Fed closely for clues to the U.S. monetary policy. But some analysts warn that too sharp an easing could require more dramatic tightening later in the year.

On Friday, the Fed gave tacit confirmation that it had lowered to about 5 1/4 from 5 1/2 per cent its target rate on federal funds, which are uncommitted reserves banks lend one another. The rate on funds offers an indication of the availability of reserves in the banking system and, as such, provides the Fed one guide in carrying out monetary policy.

The confirmation came as the Fed waited until the funds rate fell to 5 1/4 per cent last week before taking any action to drain reserves from the banking network.

Specialists attributed the more accommodating Fed posture to the recent slow growth of the nation's money supply.

On the other hand, if there is one thing that monetary specialists agree on, it is that nobody should waste time watching the weekly wiggles in the nation's money supply. A rise of \$2 billion or so in the money supply, defined as currency and bank checking accounts, does not necessarily mean that the Fed is changing course. The trend over a period of several weeks has to be observed.

Declining interest rates are unusual amid economic recovery. Ordinarily a recovery triggers increased business demand for funds to finance larger inventories and new plants and equipment, and soon interest rates begin moving higher. But this has not been the usual sort of recovery.

Allen Sinai of the consulting firm of Data Resources Inc. suggests that the prime rate, the rate banks charge their best-rated business customers, should fall from the current 7 1/4 to 7 per cent by mid-July. Other short-term rates should move lower, too, and Mr. Sinai even

served to have any idea where the Fed is going, they say.

So why does everyone go on watching the weekly figures? Henry Kaufman, general partner and economist of Salomon Brothers, says the answer is simple. "The Fed, itself, has become very sensitive to the weekly figures," he says. "If there is a bulge in one week that seeks to contradict the Fed's announced intentions, you know it will try to squash the bulge. If the Fed paid less attention to weekly figures, in other words, so would other people."

The recent slowing of monetary growth rates has brought the rates more in line with the Fed's targets. This development leads the Fed watchers to believe that it will move or less rest on its oars for the next few weeks. That is one reason why some analysts are cautiously predicting that interest rates on short-term securities—those maturing in a year or less—may decline this summer.

As for capital spending, the latest Commerce Department survey indicates that businessmen plan to increase outlays this year by only a little more than the expected rise in prices—no bloom by anyone's standards. Slow inventory spending and lagging capital outlays obviously add up to limited business demand for funds.

However, a placid summer in the financial markets seems likely to turn into a somewhat turbulent fall. By then analysts think the recovery will be picking up momentum, increasing loan demand and tending to push up short-term rates.

However, a placid summer in the financial markets seems likely to turn into a somewhat turbulent fall. By then analysts think the recovery will be picking up momentum, increasing loan demand and tending to push up short-term



Feb	237	April	52	June	13	Aug	7
Open Inters:	44	Open	15,293	Oct	40	Nov	1
Dec	5,016	Feb	2,449	April	54	June	1
201							
LIVE HOGS (39,000 lbs)							
Jul	49.65	42.70	48.75	49.25	4		
Aug	49.00	42.00	48.00	48.50	5		
Oct	42.65	42.75	41.70	42.35	6		
Dec	43.00	45.05	41.90	41.15	4		
Jan	42.75	42.75	41.75	42.00	5		
Apr	41.50	41.00	40.30	40.40	4		
Jun	42.70	42.70	41.75	42.10	4	Be	
Jul	42.75	42.75	41.75	42.10	4		
Sales: July 670; Aug 2,121; Oct 1,232							
Dec	327	Feb	132	April	61	June	1
Open Inters: July 1,373; Aug 671							
Oct	3,222	Dec	1,435	Feb	671	Apr	1
405							
SHELL EGGS (25,500 doz)							
Jul	54.75	56.25	54.75	55.415	5		
Aug	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	5		
Oct	50.00	50.10	50.00	50.00	5		
Nov	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	5		
Dec	49.30	50.40	50.75	50.75	5		
Jan	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	5		
Nov	62.50	62.80	61.50	61.88	4		
Dec	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4		
Oct 8; Nov 25; Dec 15							
Open Inters: July 78; Aug 46; Sep 1,223; Oct 7; Nov 389; Dec 705							

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**Yamaichi International (America), Inc.**

### 4. Discussion

120	2.75	6.25	8.25
125	1.00	3.75	5.75
130	0.50	2.00	3.00

**Valentis White Weld S.A.**



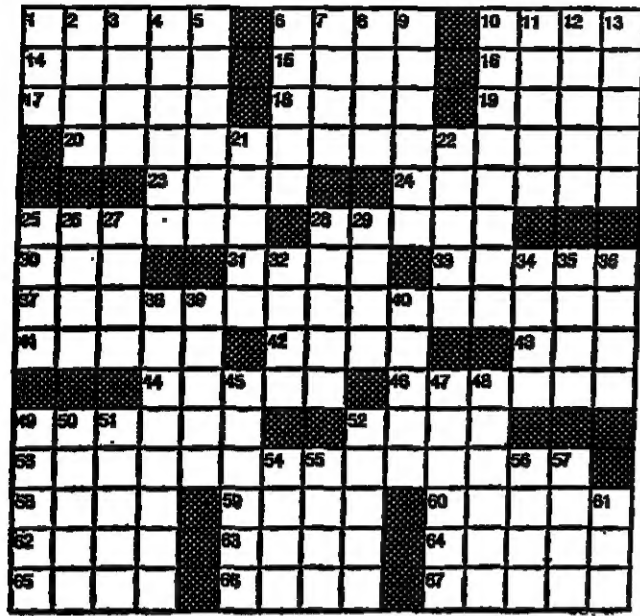
## Chicago Options Table

Option	Price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Open	High	Low	Settle
Aug										
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## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Base-running maneuver
  - Govt. banking agency
  - Sighting word
  - Wore
  - Linden trees
  - Ibsen character
  - Correct
  - About
  - Driving areas
  - Certain political primaries
  - hien
  - Heavy coat cloth
  - Kind of diplomat
  - Hindu ascetic
  - Item for grinding
  - Portico
  - Group in a Western
  - Political policy
  - Name for a cow
  - "Tell" — the
  - Marines
  - Equip
  - In a downcast way
  - Tell secrets
  - d
  - Flying prefix
- DOWN**
- shall
  - Mary's
  - possession
  - Nation
  - in Nantes
  - Be philanthropic
  - last
  - Robukes
  - Record
  - Dividing word
  - Larry of football
  - Earlier
  - Loamy deposit
  - Mountain ridge
  - Impudent
  - Polished
  - Arizona city
  - to (revived)
  - Branch angle
  - Maroon and ruby
  - Sentimental one
  - Light-bulb unit
  - Trouble's partner
  - Classy
  - Canvas piece
  - Sharpness
  - Aversion
  - Memorize
  - Public house
  - Plane-wing attachment
  - P.L.O. leader
  - West Indies island
  - Samuel Finley Breese's last name
  - Shakespearean character
  - Stravinsky and Sikorsky
  - Confuse
  - Son of N.M.
  - Aphrodite
  - North African port
  - Demolish
  - French possessive



## WEATHER

	Q	F		Q	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	51	78	Clear	MADRID	56	73	Clear
ANNEAPOLIS	52	79	Clear	MILAN	56	73	Clear
ANN ARBOR	51	78	Cloudy	MONTREAL	56	66	Showers
ATLANTA	51	78	Clear	MOSCOW	55	73	Clear
BALTIMORE	51	78	Clear	MUNICH	57	81	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	51	78	Clear	NEW YORK	56	73	Variable
BOSTON	51	78	Clear	NICE	56	73	Clear
BUFFALO	51	78	Clear	OSLO	51	78	Cloudy
BURBANK	54	73	Cloudy	PARIS	56	73	Rain
CALIFORNIA	51	78	Clear	PRAGUE	57	81	Cloudy
CANBERRA	53	73	Clear	ROME	59	84	Clear
CARACAS	51	78	Cloudy	SOFIA	57	73	Clear
CASABLANCA	53	73	Clear	STOCKHOLM	56	73	Clear
CHICAGO	51	78	Cloudy	TEHRAN	41	66	Clear
COLUMBIA	53	73	Clear	TEL AVIV	50	86	Clear
DALLAS	19	66	Cloudy	TOKYO	51	81	Clear
DENVER	19	66	Cloudy	VIENNA	57	81	Clear
DETROIT	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW	57	73	Cloudy
HOUSTON	51	78	Clear	WASHINGTON	56	73	Clear
LAS VEGAS	16	61	Cloudy	WILSON	57	81	Clear
LONDON	51	78	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	53	73	Clear				
	52	72	Clear				
	53	73	Overcast				
	58	58	Overcast				

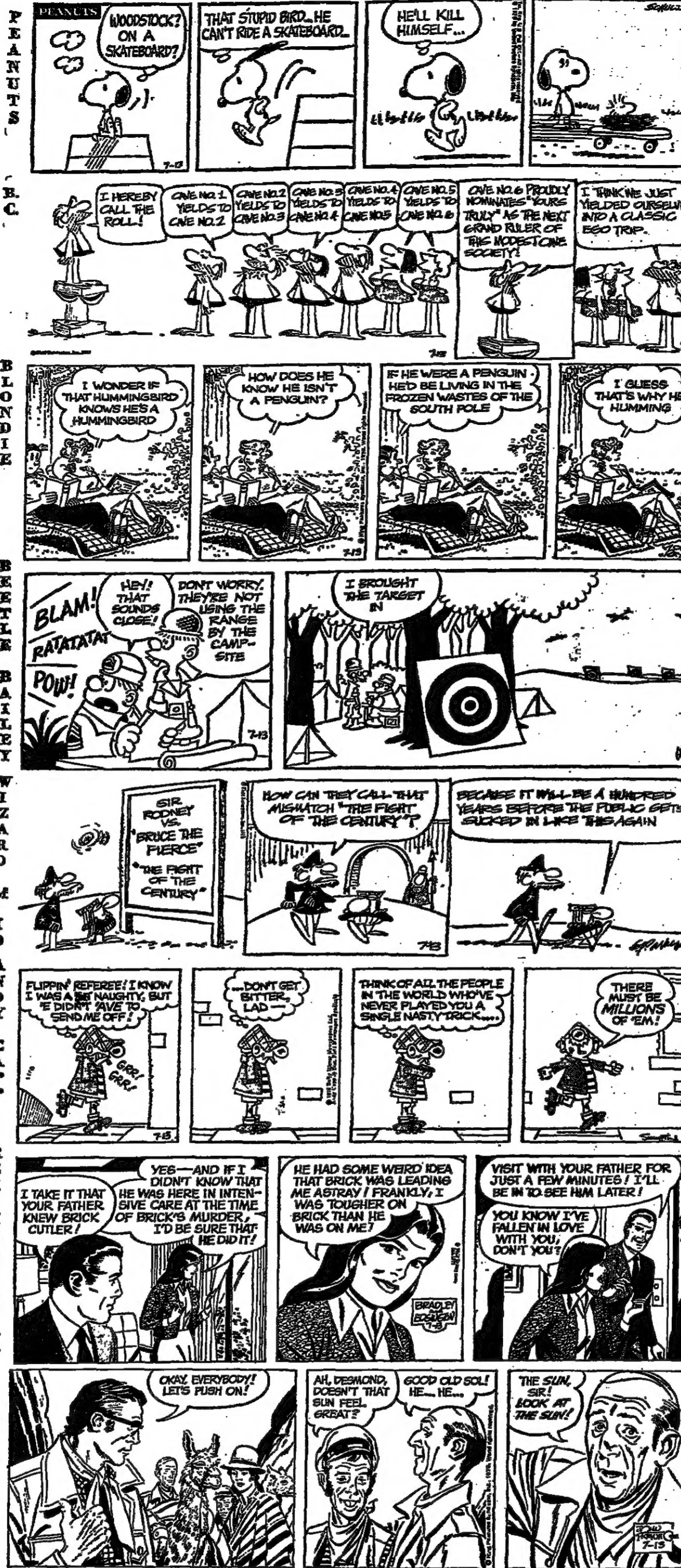
(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Consuls  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada as 1700 GMT; others as 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) American Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) British Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Canadian Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) European Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Japanese Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Latin American Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Middle East Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Pacific Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Real Estate Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Resource Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Science Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Social Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) Technology Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) United States Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50
(w) World Fund	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50	(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$1.50



## BOOKS

## ORDINARY PEOPLE

By Judith Guest. Viking, 263 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Breslin

SEVERAL months before its publication date, "Ordinary People" threatened to become a publishing event rather than a novel. Hailed as the first "over the transom" (unsolicited) manuscript to be published by Viking in more than a quarter-century, it went on to capture the hearts (and pocketbooks) of the Book-of-the-Month Club editors and of several lesser-prepackaged postal distributors. Most important of all, in the commercial terms so dear to the industry, the sale of paperback rights brought in \$635,000 from Ballantine Books. Not the kind of news to cheer the folks at Harcourt Brace Jovanovich and Random House, where Judith Guest first submitted drafts of the novel.

After three enjoyable readings spread over as many months, I can only say it couldn't have happened to a nicer novel. Every generation produces its own Bildungsroman to chart the mysterious passage through adolescence, and "Ordinary People" will, I believe, join "The Catcher in the Rye" and "A Separate Peace" as a favorite, even cultic, text both for the journeyers themselves and for their mentors.

Once again the hero is a youth, caught between the demands of his peers and an adult world he wants to join but cannot fathom. But that is only the beginning of Conrad Jarrett's problems. As the novel opens he has recently returned from a psychiatric hospital where he spent eight months following a suicide attempt. At home now, he feels the constant pressure to appear and to be normal. Everyone is watching him—his anxiously protective father, his aloof mother, teachers at school, his friends and teammates on the swimming squad, but no one more critically than Conrad himself. His inner monologues are filled alternately with exhortations to shape up or to relax, with plans for self-improvement and ironic putdowns. And in the background lurks the memory of Buck, his older brother and closest friend, who was killed in a boating accident six months before Conrad locked himself in his bathroom with a package of razor blades. Con had been the only other person on that boat.

Being normal, in such circumstances, is no snap. Classes and exams he can manage, but the rest he has gone out of swimming and he can't connect with old friends or make new ones, except for Berger, an unorthodox psychiatrist he visits, reluctantly at first, and only because his father insists on following the hospital's recommendations. Berger is almost too good to be true—part sage,

part wise-guy; he likes to coax, he cajoles, and soon Conrad is looking forward to encounters as high points in his week. When the crunch comes, Conrad's world threat shatters again, it is Berger who saves him by sparking an ulcatharsis. And then it's Jeannine—a romance that shakily but finally allows Conrad to feel for the first time strong and needed.

A "happily ever after" it would seem. But not as Conrad struggles to keep balance and walk the tightrope of adolescence again, his marriage is disintegrating. The Jarrets, all the ordinary bivalences of a family life and resentment, terror at sickness, guilt and forgiveness, have been raised to a pitch by their recent trauma. Conrad and his mother, in particular, have become locked in a silent struggle of mutual rancor, and she feels the husband always taking sides against her. In the end, Conrad is left for an indefinite period.

That harsh note of a carefully prepared for, very beginning of the timelessness that hovers at the edges of her plot. Even important, though, is her full orchestration of detail, her ear for phrasing and vision. She knows how to story, weaving in details, piling hints, letting the reader piece together as he goes. Nothing fancy, just traditional novel, with a twist, middle and end, and back to fill in Conrad's ship with Buck.

For a first novel, it shows considerable craft. And not a psychological insight, especially when you consider that the main characters are all sane. She captures the verbal men play, whether in a school locker room or a psychiatrist's office, to keep their emotions well padded and safe. But she knows, in the sound of the language, to speak in the privacy of one's head—the elliptical, ironic, times punishing, sometimes fensive commentary that piques our public persona.

If the novel has a flaw, in its very neatness. Ever other than the Jarrets and social world has been so all problems are subject to physical explanation. To Conrad's obsessive grief (how could his brother die if he were not so responsible), Berger, emphasizing the impersonality of evil—things happen—but in the end the world is drained of its mystery. That, however, is a physical problem and will trouble your reading of the first novel. Read it if plotting, its sure sense of act and its wit, and rejoice in the morning mail.

John Breslin is literary of the weekly review, Am

## BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

All bridge writers suffer on occasion from typographical errors, and all players suffer from their equivalent at the table. The reader who studies the diagrammed auction would feel a strong temptation to curse the printer, but would be wrong to do so.

**Wrong Bid Made**  
After bidding one heart, North realized with undiluted horror that he had meant to bid one spade.

From North's angle, the right contract was probably four spades, but his chance of getting there was virtually zero. If he made repeated bids in spades he would delude South into thinking that he held some freakish hand with long spades and longer hearts.

North did bid spades at his second turn, showing a good hand but conveying no particular information about the spade suit. When he gave a preference to diamonds on the next round, South had visions of a slam.

Eventually, South bid four spades, and North suddenly found he could play four spades after all. He could pass the one bid, giving South a shock from which he might not recover, but it was not clear that four spades was the right contract. South might be void in spades.

So North reverted to diamonds. South, who had been contemplating seven diamonds carried on to a small slam. And the partnership had reached the right

contract in spite of the accident.

West led a trump, simplifying the play for him. He played low from dummy, captured the diamond jack the ace. He then played top clubs and ruffed a club the diamond queen, providing a normal four-two club split. Then played two top clubs, the king and the hand was

It was easy to draw the trump, discarding the pot heart loser on dummy's spade.

**NORTH**  
♠ AKJ643  
♥ Q103  
♦ 63

**WEST**  
♠ 97  
♥ KJ1094  
♦ K52  
♣ J95

**EAST**  
♠ Q10  
♥ Q87  
♦ J7  
♣ 108

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠ 5  
♥ A6  
♦ A9864  
♣ AKQ74

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

West led the diamond 7.

JULY 13, 1976



# IOC Gives In to Canada on Taiwan Issue to End a Threat to Games

By Steve Cady

MONTREAL, July 12 (UPI).—Idealism gave way to political reality last night when International Olympic Committee president Lord Killanin conceded that he has "lost the battle" over Taiwanese participation in the Olympic Games.

At an emotional press conference, the IOC president bitterly criticized the Canadian government for refusing to allow Taiwanese athletes into the country unless they agreed not to compete as representatives of the Republic of China. Canada recognizes mainland China and not Taiwan.

Killanin said his executive board has "no other alternative" but to recommend that the Games go on with or without Taiwan's presence. He called the decision "an extremely unfortunate day in Olympic history."

"The Canadian government made it clear this was a political decision which it could not withdraw," Killanin said. "It is unfortunate they allowed us to be in this position."

"I am extremely sorry for the athletes of the Republic of China, or Taiwan, or whatever we call it, who are the ones to suffer."

The announcement came after a second straight day of marathon discussions by the IOC's nine-member executive board. Attempts at a compromise failed when leaders of the Taiwanese delegation rejected a suggestion that it march with an Olympic flag under an IOC plaque. The Taiwanese also said it would "not be lawful" for them to compete as Taiwan inasmuch as they are recognized by the IOC as the Republic of China.

"There is no possibility we will take part in these Games under those conditions," said Lawrence Ting, chief of the Taiwanese delegation. "But we will wait to see what the full session of the IOC says."

Tomorrow the unanimous recommendation of the IOC's executive board will be presented to the group's 78-member board of directors. A majority vote would be needed to override the proposal and that prospect appears highly unlikely.

Killanin said it would not be fair to the other athletes of the city of Montreal to withdraw Olympic sanction from the Games at this late date. But he said athletes would be warned in the future they might run the risk of a cancellation "if this ever happens again."

Sharply critical of the Canadian government, he called the ban on Taiwan an "extremely dangerous precedent that marked the first time in Olympic history athletes have been prevented from entering a country to compete."

"The question of flags and anthems is not the business of the IOC or any government," said the white-haired Irish sportsman. "I think the world is fed up with politicians interfering in sports."

He added that he would keep on fighting for Olympic ideals, despite the current setback. "I don't mind getting a black eye or even getting knocked out some of the time."

Even as the IOC was losing its battle over Taiwan, a new controversy was growing in the form of African opposition to New Zealand's presence in the Games. Top officials of African sports federations called yesterday for member states to pull out unless the IOC bans New Zealand.

Abraham Ordia of Nigeria, president of the Supreme Council of African Sports, refused to discuss his group's future strategy.

"I cannot comment," he said. "I'm trying to cope, and 24 hours is not enough time."

Count Jean de Beaumont of France, a long-time member of the IOC, described the overall situation as a "mess" that ultimately would be resolved.

"Each day brings new messes," he said, referring to the political disputes that have become as much a part of the Olympics as the flame itself. "But you have to keep smiling and do things for the benefit of the sport."

Tanzania already has threatened to boycott the Olympics if New Zealand was allowed to compete. Unless Tanzania's government changes its mind, the showcase 1,500-meter duel between Philibert Bayi and John Walker of New Zealand would not take place.

New Zealand has been condemned by the African bloc for permitting its rugby union team to tour South Africa despite that country's policy of apartheid and its race riots of last month. Because of its racial separatism, South Africa is banned from the Olympics.

South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, said similar pressure was planned to have New Zealand excluded.

"I think the pressure here in Montreal will grow considerably over the next 24 hours, particularly since New Zealand insisted on this rugby tour going ahead even though it happened within days of the riots in Soweto," said Brutus.

IOC sources said it was unlikely that all African nations would agree to pull out of the Games on the New Zealand issue. Not only were African countries not as united as they were four years ago, they said, but also at Munich they had the support of Eastern European countries and specifically the Soviet Union, which this time was expected to keep a low profile because it is scheduled to stage the Games in 1980.

"Admittedly we won the 1972 struggle with support of much more than the African bloc," said Brutus, who admitted the move to oust New Zealand would lack much bite without outside support.

Francis Nyangwe, chief of the Ugandan delegation, said, "We have been told that if New Zealand takes part we will walk out. Many other members of the Organization of African Unity have been told to do the same thing. But there are still six or seven who do not agree."

"But we will all sit down when the OAU decides and try to make it a united front," he said.

## Africa's Turn

MONTREAL, July 12 (UPI).—The International Olympic Committee, having bowed to Canadian government pressure to exclude Taiwan from the Olympics, today faced the prospect of a boycott by African nations on an issue over which it has no control.

Tanzania and Mauritius have already withdrawn from the Games, now just five days away, because New Zealand's decision to send its rugby union team to South Africa despite black African protests is at the heart of the dispute, even though rugby is not an Olympic sport.

Encouraged by the IOC's backing down on the Taiwan issue, members of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa began meeting today to discuss extending the boycott to other African countries. The council's president, Abraham Ordia of Nigeria, and its secretary-general, Claude Ganga of the Congo, have been keeping the issue smoldering on the back burner under the Taiwan issue.

Four years ago at the Munich Olympics African nations successfully persuaded the IOC to exclude Rhodesia from the Games and the man who led that fight, Dennis Brutus of the

## Major League Standings

(Based on 160 at-bats)

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	50	31	.617	—
Boston	46	35	.568	4 1/2
Baltimore	40	42	.488	10 1/2
Philadelphia	38	44	.463	12 1/2
Pittsburgh	38	44	.463	12 1/2
Washington	38	44	.463	12 1/2
Atlanta	34	48	.413	16 1/2

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## Nastase's Travels Lead to Victory

MYRTLE BEACH, S.C., July 12 (AP).—Tennis player Nastase has kept a hectic pace in recent weeks going from one site to another—and he gives no indication of slowing down.

The Romanian flew here from Hawaii Friday night for the first Grand Slam of Tennis, which he handily won yesterday by downing Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-4, 6-3.

Nastase hurried back yesterday afternoon to Hawaii where he plays World Team Tennis for the Hawaii Leis.

Just a little more than a week ago, he was in England, losing in the finals of Wimbledon to Sweden's Bjorn Borg.

The 30-year-old shotmaker says he plans a rest in a few months. He says he'll take November and December off, but in the meantime, he is scheduled for one tournament after another and in between he'll take the court for the Leis.

In his first set Saturday here he seemed to be suffering from jet lag as he fell 0-6 to Jimmy Connors. But he quickly found his stride and rushed through the remainder of the tournament without dropping a set to claim the \$75,000 championship prize.

"That's pretty good money for two days," he said yesterday.

## All Blacks Win Again

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, July 12 (UPI).—The New Zealand All-Blacks rugby union team won the fourth successive game of their 24-match tour, beating the multi-racial South African Invitational 15, 31-34.

RELAYS GASTRONOMIQUE PARISTE on the splendid flowered terrace unique in Paris Your Lunch or Supper (reception up to 200 persons) GANE DE L'EST MAIN QUADRANTE. 607.81.63 or 71.23. Plenty of parking.

## Ford Requests USOC To Try for a Reversal

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—President Ford today urged American Olympic officials to seek a reversal of a tentative decision that would result in barring athletes from Taiwan from competing in the Montreal Olympics.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, in making the announcement, said it was too soon to speculate on whether Ford would recommend that American athletes boycott the Games if the tentative arrangements stand.

However, Nessen said the President has no authority to keep Americans out of the international competition scheduled to begin in Montreal on Saturday.

Nessen said Ford telephoned Philip Krumm, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, in Montreal to voice his objections to the tentative agreement worked out between the Canadian government and the International Olympic Committee. Nessen said Ford urged that Krumm exert his influence to win a reversal of the decision so athletes from all countries could participate.

Ford was quoted by Nessen as saying that the action that would result in barring Taiwan was "a bad decision, and it sets a very bad precedent if it is upheld."

The President was reported to have restated his position, voiced at a Friday news conference, that politics should play no part in international athletic competition.

Nessen said Ford "hopes and really expects" that some solution will be reached that would permit the team from Taiwan to compete.

When asked about a possible withdrawal by U.S. athletes, the White House spokesman said, "It's too soon to progress to a question like that."

Nessen said he did not know if Ford spelled out to Krumm the conditions under which he thought Taiwan might be able to take part in the Olympic events.

Nessen said Ford and Krumm talked for seven or eight minutes and that the President asked that he be kept fully advised as debate on the Taiwan issue continues.

## Soviet 5 Looks Ahead to Big Things

MOSCOW, July 12 (WP).—Ask a Russian which gold medal he would like most to see in Soviet hands following the Montreal Games and he is most likely to say men's basketball.

For while the United States team still may be smarting over the controversial final game it lost to the Russians at Munich in 1972, the Russians remain equally sensitive about charges that they did not deserve the title. Wrestling the championship from the Americans for the first time in 40 years should have been more satisfying, they feel.

Thus at Montreal the holders will be out to prove—in the words of trainer Stepan Spandaryan—that "Munich was no fluke, but a perfectly legitimate outcome."

Should the Soviet team finish first in the men's round-robin tournament, it will be double vindication since head coach Vladimir Kondrashin virtually has the same players back from

the squad that won 51-50 over the United States at Munich on a disputed last-second basket.

In fact, Kondrashin says he regrets to base his Montreal team on such aging veterans as Sergei Belov, 32, Ivan Yedekso and Akhmed Zhamukhamedov, both 31, and Mikhail Koriki, 29. "I'm sorry about it," he said. "I'm sure our veterans can win over any amateur team and lots of professional clubs, but we have to think of the future."

That future is perhaps best personified in a 7-foot-2-inch teen-ager who is the life of the sporting world here. Just 18 years old, Vladimir Tkachenko has become the object of unusually high praise in columns noted for their caution and reserve. One senior trainer wrote that Soviet basketball "never had a player like him before" and the said sports daily Sovietkii Sport said no Soviet player in history "has ever possessed his

speed, sharpness and pure physical strength."

Two other newcomers cited as future stars are Anatoly Myshkin, a 6-7 student from Sverdlovsk, who impressed during a recent tour in the United States, and Dimir Arzamasov, 25, considered one of the team's best shotmakers. Another high scorer, Alexander Salnikov, 27, did not join the national team until after Munich, but now is one of the stars. Not to mention Alexander Belov, no relation of Sergei, who probably is one of the world's best front-line players.

Kondrashin and the team have weathered some spotty performances and some publicity since their Munich triumph. At one stage they were accused of bringing back more contraband goods than gold medals from their overseas excursions. They also were criticized for unimaginative and unenthusiastic play.

Most of those critics stopped talking when the club won the 1975 Intercontinental Cup against several other world basketball powers—including the United States—losing just one game of eight to Canada in a 1975 U.S. collegiate teams last year also bolstered their confidence.

Perhaps as a throwback from the days when Soviet players were lead-footed giants, Soviet coaches express the greatest worry over American pressing tactics. No doubt to offset this, Kondrashin has added several ballhandlers to his team to back up Sergei Belov and Yedekso.

Aside from the Americans, the Yugoslavs, Cubans and Brazilians are seen as the top threats to grab the Montreal gold. But even the cautious Kondrashin considers his club the favorite in repeat and Spandaryan adds: "The Americans will be out to reclaim the title they lost at Munich and that will make it twice as difficult for us. But by any standards we must be considered to have an excellent chance of repeating."

There is less doubt in women's basketball, which is played this year for the first time in an Olympic event. The lowering Soviet team has not lost an international match in 19 years and appears a cinch to take the first gold in that event.

## Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Minnesota 101, Oakland 98; Boston 102, Philadelphia 95; Cincinnati 100, Pittsburgh 94; St. Louis 100, Milwaukee 93; New York 100, Chicago 92; Atlanta 100, Houston 91; Kansas City 100, Detroit 89; Cleveland 100, Baltimore 88; Washington 100, San Francisco 87; Los Angeles 100, San Diego 86; Texas 100, Seattle 85; Oakland 100, Milwaukee 84; Boston 100, Philadelphia 83; Cincinnati 100, Pittsburgh 82; St. Louis 100, Milwaukee 81; New York 100, Chicago 80; Atlanta 100, Houston 79; Kansas City 100, Detroit 78; Cleveland 100, Baltimore 77; Washington 100, San Francisco 76; Los Angeles 100, San Diego 75; Texas 100, Seattle 74; Oakland 100, Milwaukee 73; Boston 100, Philadelphia 72; Cincinnati 100, Pittsburgh 71; St. Louis 100, Milwaukee 70; New York 100, Chicago 69; Atlanta 100, Houston 68; Kansas City 100, Detroit 67; Cleveland 100, Baltimore 66; Washington 100, San Francisco 65; Los Angeles 100, San Diego 64; Texas 100, Seattle 63; Oakland 100, Milwaukee 62; Boston 100, Philadelphia 61; Cincinnati 100, Pittsburgh 60; 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## *A Victory for Amin*

## Space Experiments

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts orbiting earth in the Salyut-5 research station collected medical data today that will help in the training of future spacemen, Tass reported.

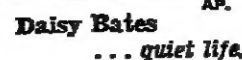
Mission commander Col. Boris Volynov, 41, and flight engineer Lt. Col. Vitali Zholobov, 39, were in space for the sixth day. Tass said they carried out research on blood circulation, heart action, respiration and the condition of blood vessels.

## No More Burning Crosses in Daisy Bates' Yard

She emphasizes, however, that progress has been made. "There's no comparison in Little Rock, or anywhere in the country, between 1957 and today," she said. "As Mr. Bates always says, we've changed the practice of segregation, but we don't have integration. We changed the laws, now we need to change hearts."

The signs of change in Little Rock are easily seen. The desegregation of the school

On Sept. 2, 1897, Gov. Orval Faubus ordered the Arkansas National Guard to surround Little Rock Central High, where nine black children had been assigned by the school board as the first step of a court-ordered desegregation plan. When the nine black children tried to enter Central, a guard captain said they could not pass, by order of Gov. Faubus.



In 1961 she moved to Greenbriar Village in New York and spent two years writing a history of the school crisis, "The Long Shadow of Little Rock." She made Washington her headquarters, working for the Democratic party and for anti-poverty programs started under presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

"Pride and dignity," Mrs. Bates said, "is something a lot of whites never wanted us to have. A lot of blacks didn't think they were equal, either. We should, we could change that in '67 and in Mitchellville. But really all we've done is open a few doors. Now we've got to get some people to go through the doors."

"I was terrified not to see the piano keys," said Arthur Rubinstein, 89, of his recent benefit con-



proved the ballet, "Fantasy," based on a Turgenev novel. In an interview with Literaturnaya Gazeta, Plisetskaya said she had received more than 300 letters from viewers, many sharply critical. "To roll around on the floor on the partner's back in

Don Juan de Borbon y Batberg, Count of Barcelona, father of King Juan Carlos of Spain, has left a clinic in Barcelona where he recently had surgery for a detached retina. He will remain aboard his yacht, moored off Barcelona, for about 10 days then go to Palma de Mallorca for his summer vacation.

A Bjelorrussian has been sentenced to three years in jail fined 1,500 rubles for killing family of beavers, according Pravda. The Communist newspaper identified the man S. Trimbajulyk and said that incident occurred near the of Brest. Pravda said that Trimbajulyk's entire village "became dignant when it was learned had raised his hand against

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